



Unit (1)



Read all about it!

اقرأ كل شيء عن الموضوع!

Objectives

Reading	Compare different newspaper styles.
Writing	A persuasive essay.
Listening	Understand the key points in a lecture.
Speaking	Report an event.
Language	Review past simple, past continuous and present perfect tenses.
Life skills	Identify bias and exaggeration.

Unit (1): Read all about it! اقرأ كل شيء عن الموضوع!

Part 1: Lessons (1-2)

Definitions

Word	Meaning	Definition
a cheat (n)	قرصان / غشاش	someone who behaves in a dishonest way in order to get something.
demand	يطلب	to ask for something in a very strict and serious way.
piracy	القرصنة سرقة الحقوق	when someone illegally copies and sells someone's work.
ruin	يفسد	to completely ruin something.
shocked	مصدوم	an extreme adjective meaning very surprised and upset.
wait with bated breath	ينتظر بفارغ الصبر	a phrase meaning waiting with a lot of nervousness and excitement.
occur	يحدث	to happen or exist in a particular place or situation.
claim	يزعم - يدعي	to say something is true, although it has not been proved.
tabloid	صحيفة شعبية صحيفة صغيرة	a newspaper that has small pages, a lot of photographs, and stories mainly about famous people rather than serious news.
broadsheet	صحيفة كبيرة رسمية	a newspaper printed on large sheets of paper, especially a serious newspaper.
incident	حدث	an event, especially one that is unusual, important, or violent.
spin - spun	يحرك / يدير	to make something turn around and around quickly.
block	يحجب / يسد	to stop something from moving or flowing through a pipe, a passage, a road, etc. by putting something in it or across it.

announce	يعلن	to tell people something officially, especially about a decision, plans, etc.
investigate	يحقّق / يتحرى	to carefully examine the facts of a situation, an event, a crime, etc. to find out the truth about it or how it happened.
casualty	الشخص المصاب	a person who is killed or injured in war or in an accident.
compensate	يعوّض (خسارة)	to provide something good to balance or reduce the bad effects of damage, loss, etc.

Vocabulary

Reading and Critical Thinking

print	يطبع	role	دور	tabloid	صحيفة صغيرة
printed	مطبوع	newspapers / papers	جرائد	broadsheet	صحيفة كبيرة
digital	إلكتروني	society	مجتمع	headlines	عناوين الصحف
version	نسخة / إصدار	include	يشمل	formal	رسمي
funny	مضحك	including	شاملا / متضمنا	informal	غير رسمي
rhymes	قوافي	international news	أخبار عالمية	articles	مقالات
jokes	نكات	summarise	يلخص	factual	حقيقي / واقعي
guess	يخمن	online	على النت / متصل بالنت	facts	حقائق
contents	محتويات	offline	بغير إنترنت / منفصل عن النت	publish	ينشر (كتاب)
keep a secret	يحفظ كسر	website	موقع إلكتروني	publisher	ناشر / دار نشر
warning	تحذير	remove	يزيل / يحذف	publication	النشر
claim	يزعم / يدعي	type up	ينسخ بشكل غير قانوني	feelings	مشاعر
although	على الرغم من أن	copy	ينسخ / نسخة	share	يشارك على النت
despite	على الرغم من	textbooks	كتب نصية	occur	يحدث
security	أمان	text	نص	booksellers	بائعي الكتب
media	وسائل الإعلام	incident	حدث	pirate	يقرصن / يسرق - قرصان
social media	مواقع التواصل	accident	حادثة / حادث	pirated	مقرصن / مسروق
cheat	يغش / يسرق جهد غيره	common	شائع / منتشر	piracy	القرصنة

a cheat	سارق للجهد / قرصان	ruin	يفسد	ruins	أطلال / بقايا / آثار
final book	الكتاب النهائي	readers	قراء	character	شخصية خيالية
the whole book	الكتاب كاملاً	several	عديد	ending	نهاية
demand	يطالب بـ / طلب	show - showed - shown	يعرض	legal / illegal	قانوني / غير قانوني
fortunately / luckily	لحسن الحظ	likely	محتمل	illegally	بشكل غير قانوني
shocked by	مصدوم من	fans of	مشجعين لـ	appear	يظهر
shock	يصدم / صدمة	terrible for	فظيع لـ / سيء لـ	lawyer	محامي
dishonest	غير أمين	emotional	عاطفي	by law	بالقانون / قانوناً
strict	صارم	put in place	يقوم بالتنفيذ	prove / proof	يبرهن / برهان
serious	جاد	upset	مضطرب / غاضب	exist	يتواجد
free	مجاني	nervousness	عصبية	encourage	يشجع
cost - cost - cost	يتكلف / يكلف	excitement	إثارة	pay - paid - paid	يدفع
afford	يتحمل نفقات	author	مؤلف كتاب	crime	جريمة
highlight	يبرز / يبين	authorities	السلطات / المسؤولون	criminal	مجرم / إجرامي
former	سابق	punish ... for	يعاقب ... بسبب	criminal lawyer	محامي جنائي
state	يصرح / يعلن	convict	الشخص المدان (المتهم)	crime court	محكمة جنائية
violate	يخالف	own	يمتلك	obtain	يحصل على
copyright law	قانون حقوق النشر	rights	حقوق	sum	مبلغ من (مال)

Grammar and Communication Skills

weigh	يُزن	sandstorm	عاصفة رملية	captain	قبطان السفينة
spin - spun - spun	يدور / يحرك	front and back	المقدمة والمؤخرة	hit - hit - hit	يضرب
sides	جوانب	block	يسد / حجب	rescue	ينقذ / إنقاذ
ship companies	شركات ملاحية	Suez Canal	قناة السويس	rescuers	منقذين
route	طريق / مسار / مسلك	traffic	الممرور	rescue boats	قوارب الإنقاذ
move	يحرك / ينقل	businesses	شركات تجارية	announce	يعلن
investigate	يتحرى / يحقق	experts	خبراء	casualties	المصابين
strong wind	رياح قوية	finance	يمول / تمويل	carefully	بعناية
permission	إذن / تصريح	financial	مالي / مادي	compensate	يعوض
cause	يسبب / يجعل	financially	مالياً	products	منتجات

Prepositions

read about	يقرأ عن	type of	نوع من	find out	يكتشف
go (travel) through	يسافر خلال	ask for	يطلب	find out about	يعرف عن
pass through	يمر خلال	go around	يسافر حول	happen to	يحدث لـ
travel past	يسافر بمحاذاة	add ... to ...	يضيف ... إلى ...	by air	جوا
open for	متاح (مفتوح) لـ	cause of	سبب لـ	by ship	بالسفينة
move from	يتحرك من	wait for	ينتظر كذا	each of	كل من
move to	ينقل إلى	refer to	يحول إلى		

Important Collocations & Expressions

easy to explain	يسهل تفسيرها	with large pages	ذات صفحات كبيرة
on the internet	على الإنترنت	due to be published	على وشك أن يتم نشره
take photographs of	يلتقط صورًا لـ	receive warnings from	يتلقى تحذيرات من
show photographs of	يعرض صورًا لـ	on social media	على مواقع التواصل
become much more common	ينتشر بصورة كبيرة	ruin the surprise	يفسد المفاجأة
wait with bated breath	ينتظر بفارغ الصبر	online book piracy	قرصنة الكتب على النت
the long-awaited ending	النهاية المنتظرة طويلا	are likely to + مصدر	من المحتمل أن يقوموا بـ
on other websites	على مواقع إنترنت أخرى	be put in prison	يوضع بالسجن
have an emotional effect on	له تأثير عاطفي على	in a dishonest way	بطريقة غير أمينة
make a lot of money from	يكسب مال وفير من	own the rights to	يملك حقوق الشيء
lose a lot of money	يخسر الكثير من المال	the result was that ...	كانت النتيجة أن
for nearly a week	لمدة أسبوع تقريبا	at the same time	في نفس الوقت
were finally able to	استطاعوا في النهاية أن	around the world	حول العالم
do an amazing job	يقوم بعمل عظيم	in the middle of the canal	في منتصف القناة
return to normal	يعود للوضع الطبيعي	block traffic	يمنع المرور
a twenty-year-old student	طالبة عندها عشرون سنة	work on a boat	يعمل على قارب
pirated digital copies	نسخ إلكترونية مقرصنة	in recent news	في آخر الأخبار
receive punishment for	يتلقى العقاب بسبب	violate copyright law	يخالف قانون حقوق النشر
give a reason why + جملة	يقم سبب لـ	at a lower price	بسعر منخفض
for that reason	لهذا السبب	it was made clear that	قد تم التوضيح بأن

e-books (electronic books)	كتب إلكترونية	be punished by law	يتلقى عقاب قانوني
is required to	مطلوب منه أن ...	pay a large sum of money	يدفع مبلغ كبير من المال
referred to the international Crime Court			حولت إلى المحكمة الدولية الجنائية

Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Meaning	synonyms	Antonyms
factual	حقيقي / واقعي	true / accurate / credible	biased / incorrect / false
highlight	يبرز	feature / illuminate / spotlight	belittle / minimize
common	شائع	normal / regular / constant	unnatural / uncommon
cheat	يغش / يسرق	trick / deceive / fool / con	keep / preserve
a cheat	غشاش / قرصان	scammer / fraud / cheater	an honest man
occur	يحدث	happen / exist / arise / take place	disappear / stop
claim	يزعم / يدعي	allege / believe / pretend	deny / disbelieve / disclaim
piracy	قرصنة	copying / hijacking / stealing	honesty / preservation
ruin	يفسد	devastate / destroy / spoil	assist / mend / heal / protect
demand	يطلب	request / require / urge	offer / present / grant
shocked	مصدوم	amazed / astonished / stunned	relaxed / encouraged
spin	يحرك / يدير	turn / twist / whirl / twirl	straighten / stand
block	يسد / يحجب / يمنع	close / bar / hinder / prevent	facilitate / permit / liberate
announce	يعلن / يصرح	state / declare / release / report	conceal / hide / refrain / repress
investigate	يتحرى / يحقق	interrogate / inspect / examine	ignore / neglect / overlook
casualty	مصاب	victim / prey / sufferer	survivor
compensate	يعوض ماليا	make up for / repay / refund	penalize / deprive / fine
deny	ينكر	contradict / disprove / dispute	adopt / affirm / confirm

Reading Texts

1. Two different kinds of newspapers

A **tabloid** newspaper has small pages and large photos. It has **short stories** which are **easy to explain**. It uses simple language and large **headlines**, which often **include** funny **rhymes** or **jokes**.

A **broadsheet** newspaper is a more **formal** newspaper **with large pages**. It has more international news. Articles are more **factual** and use longer sentences and paragraphs. They have fewer photos than **tabloid** newspapers.

2. New Harry Potter book shown online

Photographs of all 784 pages of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows have appeared **on the internet**, four days before J. K. Rowling's final book is **due to be published**.

It is not known who took photographs of the book, whose **content** have been **kept a secret** before the book is published at, 12.01 am on Saturday. Some websites have **removed** the photos after **receiving warnings from** the publisher's **lawyers**, but photos of the book can still be read **on other sites**. It is also **claimed** that some people were **typing up copies** of the book from the photos to share **on social media**.

This all **occurred** despite the careful **security** which has been **put in place** before the book is published. This **included** asking **booksellers** not to tell the **media** when or if they had **copies** of the book. The incident **highlights** the problems of **online book piracy**, which is becoming much more **common**.

3. Internet cheats ruins Potter surprise

Just four days before J. K. Rowling's final book about Harry Potter **is published**, an **internet cheat** has **shared** every page of the book **online**. This has **ruined** the **surprise** for millions of **readers**, who have been **waiting with bated breath** to **find out** what **happens to** the famous character.

Several websites **show photographs of** every page of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows, which means that you can read **the whole book** online, **including** the **long-awaited ending**. Lawyers have **demand**ed that the websites stop showing the **illegal**

photos and, **fortunately**, some websites have agreed. However, other people have **typed up** the text from the photos and are likely to share the story on other websites.

Fans of Harry Potter were **shocked** by the news. “It’s **terrible**,” says Kate Strong from Cambridge, who **plans to** buy the new book for her children. “The person who has done this should be put in prison.”

4. Ever Given blocks Suez Canal

Rescuers have finally moved a **huge** ship which was **blocking** traffic **going through** the Suez Canal. The ship, **called** Ever Given, is 400 metres long and **weighs** 200,000 **tonnes**. It is one of the **largest of this type of ship** in the world.

The ship was travelling **through** the Suez Canal on 23 March when there was a **sand storm**. The ship’s **captain** said that a strong wind **spun** the ship so that both its **front** and **back** hit the **sides** of the canal. **The result was that** no ships could **travel past** the canal **for nearly a week**.

Yesterday, more than 380 ships were **waiting to pass through** the canal. Many **ship companies** wanted to know if there was another **route**. A few of the ship’s captains decided to **go around** the South of Africa **instead**, but this **added** about eight days to their journeys. **At the same time**, some countries **announced** that they would send **products** by air, but this is about three times more expensive than sending it **by ship**.

The **accident** was terrible for businesses around the world. That is because **around** 12% of the world’s business products **pass through** the canal each day so the accident **cost** both Egypt and other countries millions of dollars.

Luckily, smaller Egyptian boats **were finally able to** move the Ever Given yesterday. They **did an amazing job**. They moved around 30,000 square metres of sand under the ship before they took the ship to the Great Bitter Lake, **in the middle of** the canal. The **canal authorities** told us that they won’t know the true **cause of** the accident until they investigate.

Although the canal is open for ships again today, traffic through the canal won’t **return to normal** for many days. Experts are **investigating** the possible **causalities** for all sides. They are also studying the accident carefully to see how Egypt can be **compensated financially**.

5. Punished for stealing books!

An International Crime Court in Denmark punished a twenty-year-old student for selling pirated digital copies of textbooks. The student was punished and required to pay a large sum of money for her crime.

6. Piracy is a Crime!

In recent news a former Danish student in her late 20s was punished for selling pirated digital copies of textbooks. The criminal lawyer stated that the convict has now received a punishment for violating copyright law. When asked to give a reason why she sold books that she doesn't own the rights to, the student said she was helping students obtain books at a lower price. It was made clear to her that copying e-books that she does not own the rights to is illegal. In addition to being punished by law, she is also required to pay a large sum of money for piracy.

Language Notes

1. Using numbers as adjectives for nouns استخدام الأرقام كصفات للأسماء:

* الاسم الذي يستخدم كصفة يتحدد شكله حسب الاسم الذي هو يصفه:

اسم مفرد يعد + اسم مفرد كصفة + عدد + a / an
 اسم جمع + اسم مفرد كصفة + عدد +
 اسم لا يعد + 's + اسم مفرد كصفة + a / an / one
 اسم لا يعد + 's + اسم جمع كصفة + عدد أكبر من الواحد

- * The astronauts did a two-hour space walk.
- * The astronauts usually do two-hour space walks.
- * I spent a (one) year's time recuperating after that accident.
- * She spent four months' time recuperating after that accident.
- * I usually have a ten-minute break between my study sessions.
- * a three-day conference / three day conferences / a two-hour drive / ten years' time.
- * يمكن التعامل مع اسم ما (مرة على أنه يعد ومرة على أنه لا يعد) كما يلي:
- * We went on a three-year mission in space.
- * We went on three years' mission in space.

2. at + adj. + speed / price / cost / height / width / distance / rate:

- The rocket will fly at a great height.
- You can buy goods at reasonable prices.

3. Ordinary and Extreme Adjectives:

ordinary	extreme	ordinary	extreme
hot	boiling	pleased	delighted
cold	freezing	dirty	filthy
tasty	delicious	terrified	frightened
amazing	shocking	terrifying	frightening
large	huge	funny	hilarious
angry	furious	amazed	shocked
clean	spotless	bad	awful
tired	exhausted	interesting	fascinating

adverbs before ordinary adjectives	very / really / quite / fairly / incredibly
adverbs before strong adjectives	really / absolutely / extremely / completely / totally

- A strong adjective الصفة القوية = very + an ordinary adjective الصفة العادية:

Correct	The weather was freezing (very cold).
Incorrect	The weather was very freezing .

4. Using the gerund and the past participle as adjectives:

* استخدام الـ (V.ing) والتصريف الثالث كصفات

أ. يستخدم (V.ing) كصفة للمسبب للحدث (الذي يقوم بالفعل - لصاحب التأثير - لفاعل الحدث):

* Her attitude was **puzzling**. * My work is very **tiring**. * Reading books is **interesting**.

ب. يمكن استخدام التصريف الثالث كصفة لمستقبل الحدث:

* Her attitude made me **puzzled**. * I'm very **tired** today. * I'm **interested** in reading books.

* لا تقول أن (V.ing) يستخدم في وصف الأشخاص في حين أن التصريف الثالث يستخدم في وصف الحيوانات والأشياء:

* He looked **frightening** in this face mask. * She is **fascinating** to everyone for being pretty.

* I miss my aunt and her **interesting** friends. * He is **boring** and I hate sitting with him.

5. by / with:

- by + بواسطة : شخص

* **By** Ali / **by** me / a novel **by** Naguib Mahfouz.

- by + V.ing (عن طريق):

* In football, teams win **by scoring** goals.

- by + (بواسطة): وسيلة مواصلات

* **By** bus / **by** sea / **by** air.

- with + اسم (بواسطة آلة أو وسيلة):

* **With** a hammer / **with** a pen / **with** an axe.

- with + أجزاء الجسم (بواسطة):

* **With** my hand / **with** my finger / **with** my leg.

- with + صفات الجسم / ما يحمله الشخص: * A girl **with** green eyes / the woman **with** the handbag.

6. although / despite:

- (ولكن) جملة + but / however + جملة: * She had a bad cold **but** she went to school.

- although / though / even though / despite the fact that / in spite of the fact that + جملة (على الرغم من أن):

* **Although** she had a bad cold, she went to school.

- despite / in spite of / with all / regardless of + V.ing (على الرغم من ...)

* **Despite** **having** a bad cold (her bad cold), she went to school.

جمله + On the contrary, + جمله : (لنقول أن العكس صحيح)

* You think I don't approve of your idea. **On the contrary**, I like it.

جمله أخرى فعل + فاعل + as + ظرف / صفة (على الرغم من أن)

* **Beautiful as she is**, she isn't married. * **Tired as he was**, he went out for a walk.

جمله + though / even so. (رغم ذلك) : * I sent him three letters. He didn't reply, **though**.

7. whole (كل): (صفة ملكية / all + the / كل (صفة تسيق الاسم))

- You can read the whole book (all the book) online.

8. The Subjunctive (infinitive) : الممنوع من الصرف

- يعبر عن الضرورة و الأهمية ويستخدم بعد تعبيرات معينة:

1. بعض الأفعال مثل : suggest / insist / request / advise / recommend / demand

* **Lawyers have demanded that the websites stop showing the illegal photos.**

* I **recommend** (that) **he ask** his parents' advice. * He **insisted** (that) I **redo** the design.

2. بعض الصفات مثل: necessary / important / essential / vital / desirable / advisable

* **It's important that our production increase.** * **It's necessary that she be** included in the list.

3. من الممكن أن نستبدل المصدر بصيغتين: (مصدر + should) أو (مضارع بسيط عادي مفرد أو جمع حسب الفاعل) ...

* I **suggest** (that) **he should apply** (he **applies**) for this job online.

4. تعبيرات هامة تابعة لهذه القاعدة:

So be it	فلتكن كذلك	Long live	تحيا / تعيش	If need be	إذا اقتضت الحاجة
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* If it will benefit us, then **so be it**. * **Long live** freedom.

* We should only use their cars **if need be**.

9. prison / the prison:

- **prison** : عندما نتحدث عن السجن بغرضه الدائم * He killed a child and was sent to **prison** for life.

- **the prison** : عندما نتحدث عن السجن كمكان أو عن زيارته بشكل مؤقت

* He was proved innocent so he left **the prison**. * He went to **the prison** to visit a prisoner.

- **go to school** : (عند الذهاب إليها من أجل نفس الغرض الذي أعدت من أجله)

- **go to school** : (عند الذهاب إليها من أجل غرض آخر غير الذي أعدت من أجله كالزيارة)

* We go to **school** to learn. * My father visited **the school** to meet the headmaster.

- ينطبق ذلك أيضا على الأماكن التالية:

Mosque / Church / Chapel / Market / University / College / Class / Hospital / Prison / Court.

10. instead / instead of:

- **instead** + جمله (بدلاً من ذلك) : (بدلاً من ذلك) / **instead of** + V.ing / اسم (بدلاً من اسم)

* He didn't use his real name, **instead** he used a pen name.

* He didn't use his real name, he used a pen name **instead**.

* **Instead of** using his real name, he used a pen name.

11. Adverbs of frequency الظروف التكرار:

- always / usually / never / often / sometimes / regularly / still / finally:

* هذه الظروف تأتي بعد فعل (be) وليس قبله.

* عندما يكون هذا الفعل مضارع بسيط أو ماضي بسيط أي في شكل: (am/ is / are /was /were)

Samira is never late for school.	يمكننا أن نقول
Samira never is late for school.	ولا يمكننا أن نقول

* بمعنى أننا في المبني للمجهول نضع مثل هذه الظروف بين الفعل المساعد (be) والتصرييف الثالث (P.P):

He is still thought of as the father of the modern short story.	يمكننا أن نقول
He still is thought of as the father of the modern short story.	ولا يمكننا أن نقول

* نستخدم في أزمنة أخرى كالمضارع التام والماضي التام والمستقبل البسيط لتوضع بعد الفعل المساعد:

- She will **always** live with us. - I've **always** loved eating ice cream.

12. cause / reason:

- cause + مصدر + to + مفعول (يُسبب) : * Do you know what **causes** volcanoes **to happen**?

- cause + اسم (يُسبب): * A cigarette end **caused the fire** in the factory.

- the cause of + V.ing / اسم (سبب لـ): * What was **the cause of** the fire?

- reason with يحاول إقناع - يتجادل مع:

* I **reasoned with** him for hours, but he didn't change his mind.

- the reason for + V.ing / اسم (سبب لـ): * Can you give **the reason for** leaving so early?

- the reason why / the reason for which : جملة كاملة (سبب لـ):

* Do you know **the reason why (for which)** he can't come to school today?

13. as well as / in addition to / besides + V.ing / اسم (تعني: بالإضافة إلى):

In addition to that / in addition / moreover / furthermore + جملة (تعني: بالإضافة إلى ذلك)

* **As well as** being an important writer, he was an expert on Arabic culture.

* My mother made a meal for dinner. **In addition**, she prepared some juice.

* My mother made a meal for dinner **in addition to** preparing some juice.

14. pay / cost / spend / afford:

- pay for + شيء (يُحاسب على / يدفع سعر):

* He **paid for** the publication of the book himself. * How much did you **pay for** this car?

- pay + شخص (يُدفع أجر لشخص): * The mechanic won't do any repairs to the car till you **pay him**.

- pay for + شخص (يُدفع بدلاً من شخص): * Don't **pay for me**. I'll **pay for myself**.

- pay in (by) cash : يدفع نقداً * He paid for the shirt in cash.

- pay by + وسيلة دفع = pay with + وسيلة ملكية + أداة / وسيلة دفع:

* Can I **pay by** credit card, please? * Can I **pay with** a (my/the) credit card, please?

- pay (make) a visit to : يقوم بزيارة إلى * Last week, we **paid a visit to** my uncle's farm.

- cost : مكلف - تكلفة / يُكلف / يتكلف

* How much does the car **cost**? * This car **cost** me two hundred thousand pounds.

يقضي - يتبرع — (V.ing) + وقت / مال / جهد + spend + فاعل -

* We will **spend** some time **working** outside.

* He **spent** a lot of **effort** (money) doing this project.

: (يُنْفِق) اسم / on + V.ing + مال + spend + فاعل -

* Governments should **spend** more **money** on scientific research.

: (لديه من المال ما يمكنه من شراء) اسم + afford / مصدر + to afford -

* I can't **afford** to buy a new computer.

* I wish I could **afford** a new computer.

15. More Notes:

either or	اما أو	neither nor	لا ولا
consist of	يتكون من	contain	يحتوي على
include	يشمل	enclose	يحيط بـ
title	عنوان كتاب	headline	عنوان في جريدة
rhyme	قافية	rhyme with	يتناغم صوتيا مع
due to + V.ing/N	بسبب	due to + مصدر	على وشك أن يحدث له كذا
about / around	حوالي / تقريبا / عن	about to + مصدر	علي وشك أن
publish	ينشر (مطبوعات)	spread	ينشر (شيء معنوي)
publish	ينشر كتاب مثلا	issue	يصدر رسميا (جريدة / عملة / جواز سفر)
event	حدث (تاريخي) هام	happening	حدث عابر
accident (crash)	حادث (تصادم)	incident	حدث في قصة أو رواية
plan to + مصدر	يخطط أن	plan for + V.ing / N	يخطط لـ
go to prison	يذهب للسجن كعقاب	go to the prison	يذهب للسجن للزيارة
road	طريق رئيسي معروف	route	خط سير / طريق مختصر
canal	قناة مائية / مجرى مائي / ترعة	channel	قناة اذاعية / تلفزيونية / ممر مائي
another + اسم مفرد	آخر	other = اسم جمع + others	آخرون
all of + جمع / مفرد	كل	each of + اسم جمع	كل واحد من
every (each) day	ظرف بمعنى (كل يوم)	everyday	صفة بمعنى (يومي)
require	يتطلب	acquire	يكتسب
open to (for)	متاح لـ	available for	متاح لـ
be right	يكون علي صواب	have the right to	لديه الحق في



Exercises on Vocabulary and Notes

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. newspapers have small pages and short articles about famous people.
a. **Tablet** b. **Tabloid** c. **Broadsheet** d. **Broadcast**
2. A newspaper that is printed on a large size of paper is known as
a. **broadsheet** b. **broadcast** c. **broaden** d. **tabloid**
3. Newspapers are either digital or versions.
a. **current** b. **print** c. **paint** d. **electronic**
4. "News play an important role in society nowadays." A synonym for "role" is
a. **part** b. **chart** c. **crisp** d. **curse**
5. What of newspapers do you have in your country?
a. **types** b. **fames** c. **fumes** d. **fungi**
6. This kind of entertainment is expensive
a. **produce** b. **to produce** c. **produced** d. **to producing**
7. My hobbies reading and painting.
a. **consist** b. **contain** c. **include** d. **attitude**
8. His brother was killed in a shooting last year.
a. **incident** b. **event** c. **occurrence** d. **appearance**
9. The media is full of shock-horror about under-age crime.
a. **addresses** b. **titles** c. **covers** d. **headlines**
10. I'm sure he did it, but he insists on that.
a. **admitting** b. **owning up** c. **confessing** d. **denying**
11. There are two of the game, a long one and a short one.
a. **versions** b. **physics** c. **visuals** d. **voices**
12. The bank the company from bankruptcy.
a. **served** b. **rescued** c. **motioned** d. **mentioned**
13. There were confrontations between residents and the police.
a. **local** b. **level** c. **location** d. **nonsense**
14. We all tried to find the bus service, with varying degrees of success.
a. **down on** b. **out about** c. **up to** d. **out of**
15. My five-..... old daughter loves drawing so much.
a. **years'** b. **year** c. **a year** d. **years**
16. She was amazed her poor neighbour in such a luxurious hotel.
a. **in seeing** b. **at see** c. **at being seen** d. **to see**
17. All on the plane were killed, the pilot.
a. **included** b. **includes** c. **include** d. **including**

18. Schools may extra money by renting out their premises.
a. **win** b. **earn** c. **beat** d. **gain**
19. When a proud man hears man praised, he thinks himself injured.
a. **another** b. **other** c. **others** d. **others'**
20. We will crack down on people who try to the system.
a. **create** b. **follow** c. **cheat** d. **chat**
21. Don't trust him. He is a liar and a
a. **cheat** b. **chat** c. **creator** d. **discoverer**
22. Protesters the resignation of the prime minister.
a. **remained** b. **mended** c. **reminded** d. **demand**
23. With the expansion of the Internet, has grown more widespread.
a. **piracy** b. **pirated** c. **pirate** d. **private**
24. The court punished him because he sold textbooks online.
a. **protected** b. **deprived** c. **pirated** d. **printed**
25. His reputation was by insinuation and rumour.
a. **ruined** b. **protected** c. **kept** d. **preserved**
26. The local community was by the murders.
a. **pleased** b. **delighted** c. **happy** d. **shocked**
27. The fans of the author are waiting with breath for his new book to come.
a. **patted** b. **batted** c. **bathed** d. **bated**
28. The incident when it was dark and raining heavily.
a. **played** b. **placed** c. **occurred** d. **positioned**
29. He that his parents had abandoned him. It was then proved he was lying.
a. **suggested** b. **claimed** c. **proved** d. **demand**
30. He the revolving door round and round.
a. **spun** b. **stunned** c. **tuned** d. **conned**
31. They will have to up the entrance to the tunnel to do some repairs.
a. **type** b. **book** c. **block** d. **clock**
32. He officially his intention to resign at today's press conference.
a. **anchored** b. **integrated** c. **amounted** d. **announced**
33. Detectives are currently possible links between the murders.
a. **occurring** b. **investigating** c. **blocking** d. **degrading**
34. The aim of the road repairs made here is to reduce road
a. **casualties** b. **casualties'** c. **causes** d. **occasions**
35. Nothing can for the loss of a loved one.
a. **consist** b. **compensate** c. **revolve** d. **indicate**
36. You'd better give us as much evidence as possible.
a. **factor** b. **fiction** c. **factory** d. **factual**

37. The police emptied her bag and examined the
a. **contains** b. **contents** c. **includes** d. **encloses**
38. Click on this link to visit our bookstore.
a. **alley** b. **online** c. **line** d. **decline**
39. The magazine has just its six thousandth edition.
a. **scattered** b. **harbored** c. **spread** d. **published**
40. The has the copyright on all his books.
a. **publisher** b. **furniture** c. **polisher** d. **nurture**
41. The book is scheduled for in the autumn.
a. **donation** b. **community** c. **publication** d. **instruction**
42. This plan must be kept a; you mustn't tell anyone about it.
a. **statement** b. **sentence** c. **secret** d. **secretary**
43. The minister gave a that if war broke out, it would be catastrophic.
a. **warming** b. **worming** c. **warring** d. **warning**
44. You can these stains by soaking in a mild solution of bleach.
a. **remove** b. **announce** c. **recommend** d. **attain**
45. Has that report been up yet?
a. **cried** b. **shouted** c. **screamed** d. **typed**
46. We make of our computer disks as a safeguard against accidents.
a. **comics** b. **copies** c. **cones** d. **jokes**
47. He is dishonest. He has my personal secrets online.
a. **cared** b. **shared** c. **cheered** d. **chanted**
48. The two countries agreed to work together to strengthen border
a. **safely** b. **occurrence** c. **currency** d. **security**
49. Social are changing the way people communicate, work, and shop.
a. **media** b. **mania** c. **trail** d. **trial**
50. The school is keen to involve the community in this project.
a. **whole** b. **each** c. **every** d. **all**
51. Their story had a happy; they got married before they travelled.
a. **ending** b. **demand** c. **fund** d. **refund**
52. It is for anyone under 18 to possess fireworks in a public place.
a. **immortal** b. **illegible** c. **illiterate** d. **illegal**
53. Crowds of football filled the streets before the match.
a. **fins** b. **fungus** c. **fans** d. **revolvers**
54. Take your coat with you. It's to rain today.
a. **impossible** b. **lucky** c. **likely** d. **grumpy**
55. The representing the accused man said he was very satisfied with the verdict.
a. **lawyer** b. **doctor** c. **oculist** d. **engineer**

56. Parents are obliged to send their children to school.
a. **lawful** b. **legal** c. **by law** d. **illegally**
57. New measures have been put to fight digital piracy.
a. **place** b. **in place** c. **replace** d. **take place**
58. No ordinary families can to hire servants.
a. **offend** b. **afford** c. **fraud** d. **proof**
59. Justice has prevailed; the guilty man has been
a. **set free** b. **released** c. **punished** d. **nourished**
60. The police are still looking for the escaped
a. **convict** b. **convert** c. **proverb** d. **adverb**
61. The film is based on a novel written by a female
a. **author** b. **creature** c. **donor** d. **loser**
62. Those who the copyright law must be put in prison.
a. **follow** b. **respect** c. **violate** d. **imitate**
63. Everyone can knowledge through practice.
a. **detain** b. **obtain** c. **aspect** d. **detail**
64. protects your work from being commercially exploited by someone else.
a. **Photocopying** b. **Copyright** c. **Enterprise** d. **Interest**
65. Local have to learn to allocate resources efficiently.
a. **authorities** b. **dimensions** c. **intentions** d. **communications**
66. The punishment should be proportional to the
a. **crime** b. **cream** c. **scream** d. **skip**
67. The policeman ordered the to drop his weapon.
a. **visual** b. **visible** c. **local** d. **criminal**
68. The divorce awarded custody to the child's mother.
a. **chart** b. **court** c. **smart** d. **cart**
69. Nowadays almost everyone a computer; they are available everywhere.
a. **owes** b. **moans** c. **means** d. **owns**
70. The convict had to pay a large of money to the family of the victim.
a. **some** b. **summit** c. **consume** d. **sum**
71. People mustn't pirate something they don't have the to.
a. **corrects** b. **true**s c. **rights** d. **duties**
72. The town was by a tornado last night.
a. **wet** b. **hit** c. **come** d. **happened**
73. The policeman showed me the quickest to the hospital on foot.
a. **route** b. **root** c. **ritual** d. **rate**
74. He can't get married until he gets from his parents.
a. **permission** b. **preposition** c. **condition** d. **ambition**

75. Small businesses have suffered during the recession.
a. **fruitfully** b. **financially** c. **traditionally** d. **conventionally**
76. His tiredness him to make a regrettable error.
a. **reasoned** b. **commented** c. **caused** d. **mocked**
77. Dairy may provoke allergic reactions in some people.
a. **products** b. **prospects** c. **protects** d. **protests**
78. The lake water passes a filter before it is piped to our homes.
a. **though** b. **through** c. **thorough** d. **throw**
79. The transportation of goods air costs a lot.
a. **in** b. **on** c. **at** d. **by**
80. The book is to be published next week.
a. **owing** b. **thanks** c. **due** d. **because**
81. The supporters are waiting with bated for their favourite player to enter the game.
a. **breath** b. **break** c. **brake** d. **stake**
82. The fans were unhappy that the pirate ruined the long-..... ending of the book.
a. **waiter** b. **awaited** c. **awaken** d. **woken**
83. Criminals are usually put in prison.
a. **the** b. **an** c. **no word** d. **all**
84. They sell goods here a lower price.
a. **in** b. **on** c. **at** d. **to**
85. "Try to keep your account of events as factual as possible." A synonym for "factual" here is
a. **common** b. **true** c. **dishonest** d. **incorrect**
86. "Your resume should highlight your skills and achievements." A synonym for "highlight" is
a. **illuminate** b. **ignore** c. **minimize** d. **surprise**
87. "He was a liar and a cheat." An antonym for "cheat" here is
a. **keeper** b. **scammer** c. **dishonest** d. **con**
88. "He claimed that he hadn't done it." A synonym for "claim" here is
a. **allege** b. **deceive** c. **deny** d. **prepare**
89. "Piracy of online books is a crime." A synonym for "piracy" is
a. **preservation** b. **conservation** c. **honesty** d. **hijacking**
90. "The rain ruined the journey." A synonym for "ruined" is
a. **protected** b. **rejected** c. **spoilt** d. **recommended**
91. To "deny" is the opposite of "to"
a. **omit** b. **admit** c. **compress** d. **suppress**
92. "A huge rock blocked the way to the canal." An antonym for "blocked" is
a. **barred** b. **hindered** c. **closed** d. **facilitated**

93. "She was shocked by the bad news" A synonym for "shocked" is
 a. suspected b. stunned c. relaxed d. relieved
94. "A strong wind spun the sip." A synonym for "spun" here is
 a. straightened b. whirled c. assisted d. helped
95. "We are happy to announce the engagement of our daughter." A synonym for "announce" here is
 a. conceal b. hide c. decline d. declare
96. "The victim demanded that he get a compensation." A synonym for "demanded" here is
 a. obliged b. requested c. inquired d. enquired
97. "The crime is presently being investigated by the police." "Investigated" means
 a. overlooked b. ignored c. examined d. neglected
98. "Nothing will ever compensate for his lost childhood." "Compensate" means
 a. own up to b. make up for c. fine d. penalize
99. "They announced their engagement." The opposite of "announced" is
 a. concealed b. stated c. declared d. pronounced
100. "The road was completely blocked by an overturned truck." A synonym for "blocked" here is
 a. closed b. facilitated c. opened d. ruined

Grammar

Past simple and Past Continuous

1. The Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

A. The active voice تكوين الماضي البسيط في المبني للمعلوم

Affirmative Statements	التصريف الثاني للفعل	الجملة المثبتة
Negative Statements	مصدر الفعل + didn't	الجملة المنفية
Questions	مصدر الفعل + الفاعل + did	السؤال

* A famous writer **wrote** this book a year ago.

* I **didn't enjoy** last night's film.

* Where **did you go** for your last holiday?

* يمكن استخدام (could + inf./ would + inf.) للتعبير عن الماضي البسيط.

* Akram **could speak** French at the age of seven.

* I **couldn't swim** because my arm was hurting me.

B. The passive voice تكوين الماضي البسيط في المبني للمجهول

Affirmative Statements	الفاعل + was / were + P.P.	الجملة المثبتة
Negative Statements	الفاعل + was / were + not + P.P.	الجملة المنفية
Questions	Was / Were + الفاعل + P.P.?	السؤال

- * This book **was written** by a famous writer.
- * My novel **was changed** six times.
- * **Was** the meeting **held** last Thursday?

C. Tense Markers الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط

- yesterday / the other day / مدة + ago / once = once upon a time ذات مرة / one day يوم / last (night / week / month / year / winter / spring / summer) / the **previous** (week / month) السابق / from الماضي to سنة في الماضي / **in** + سنة في الماضي (in 2009) / **in** + شهر في الماضي (in July).
then / just now / **in** the past / **in** the ancient times / **in** the middle ages في العصور الوسطى / **in** the old days في العصور القديمة / how long ago = when متي / **at** the age of (إذا كان في الماضي) / **at** the weekend (إذا كان في الماضي) / **when** I was young / **when** she was little / **when** he was seven.
- تستخدم ظروف التكرار التالية مع زمن الماضي البسيط إذا جاء معها ما يدل على الماضي:

usually / always / sometimes / often / never / occasionally / every day / every week

- * When I was in Alex, I **went** to the beach **every day**.
- * I **usually visited** the zoo when I was young.

D. Usage الحالات التي يستخدم فيها زمن الماضي البسيط

- للتعبير عن حدث بدا وانتهى في مدة معينة في الماضي:
- * I **had** my hair cut **yesterday**. * Alaa **moved** into a new flat **last week**.
- للتعبير عن أحداث قد حدثت في الماضي بطبيعتها ولا نحتاج هنا إلى ذكر الوقت المحدد لوقوع الحدث.
- * When **were** you **born**?
- * Yehia Haqqi **was born** in a small district in Cairo.
- * Dr. Zewail **was educated** at Alexandria university.
- لسرد أحداث قصة قد وقعت في الماضي.
- * He **heard** them talking. He **decided** he had to get closer. Then he **approached**.
They **were** surprised. Finally, he **caught** them.
- للتعبير عن حدث جاء بعد حدث آخر في الماضي
(الحدث الثاني في أي حدثين متتابعين في الماضي دائماً يكون في الماضي البسيط):
- * As soon as they (had) **prepared** the scenario, they **started** work.
- * When they (had) **returned** home, they **knew** the whole story.

التعبير عن العادات Expressing habits

1. Past habits العادات في الماضي

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| * used to + مصدر | اعتاد علي شيء في الماضي ولم يعد يفعله الآن |
| * didn't use to + مصدر | لم يعتاد علي |
| * did + فاعل + use to + مصدر? | هل اعتاد علي؟ |
| * used to be + P.P. | (في المبني للمجهول) |

- * I **used to drive** very slowly. I drive faster now.
- * He **didn't use to need** much sleep but now he does.
- * **Did** your father **use to smoke** during his boyhood?
- * My homework **used to be** done in a neat way.
- * لاحظ استخدام (used to) و (didn't use to) بالتبادل مع المضارع البسيط المثبت والمضارع البسيط المنفي.
- * I **used to smoke** five years ago, but now I **don't**.
- * Mona **used to come** to work late, but now she **doesn't**.
- * Salma **used to be** fat but now she **isn't**.
- * لاحظ استخدام (مصدر + used to) بالتساوي مع (مصدر + would) للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي.
- * When I was young, I **used to play** (would play) in the street.

* تستخدم الصيغ التالية للتعبير عن العادات في الماضي:

- | | |
|--|--|
| فاعل + was/ were + used to + V.ing | اعتاد علي شيء في الماضي ولم يعد يفعله الآن |
| فاعل + wasn't/ weren't + used to + V.ing | لم يعتاد علي شيء ما في الماضي |

- * When I was young, I **was used to eating** a lot of ice cream.
- * I **wasn't used to doing** any kind of sport during my boyhood.

2. Present habits العادات في الحاضر :

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| فاعل + am/ is/ are (get/ gets) + used to + V.ing / اسم. | يعتاد علي شيء في الوقت الحاضر. |
| فاعل + am not/ isn't/ aren't (don't get/ doesn't get) + used to + V.ing / اسم. | لا يعتاد علي شيء في الحاضر. |

- * Ali **is (gets) used to** watching cartoons.
- * Mona **is used to** junk food. She loves it most.
- * Ahmed **isn't (doesn't get) used to** doing a lot of exercise.
- * I'm not used to such hard work.

Exercises on the past simple and (used to)

* Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Did you to get up early?

(٢٠١٥ - دور ثان)

- a. used b. using c. use d. used to

4. This nice story by Taha Hussien. (السودان ٢٠١١)
 a. **is written** b. **writes** c. **wrote** d. **was written**
5. I to read short stories when I was seven. (أزهر ٢٠١٤)
 a. **was used** b. **used** c. **am used** d. **get used**
6. She study at night when she was young. (أزهر ٢٠١٤)
 a. **is used to** b. **used to** c. **was used to** d. **used**
7. My uncle used to drive a car he was twenty. (أزهر ٢٠١٢)
 a. **since** b. **when** c. **while** d. **ago**
8. A famous writer this book a year ago.
 a. **was written** b. **writes** c. **has written** d. **wrote**
9. She London in 2010.
 a. **visited** b. **visits** c. **was visited** d. **visiting**
10. I in Alexandria a month ago.
 a. **have been** b. **was** c. **were** d. **has been**

2. The Past Continuous Tense زمن الماضي المستمر

A. The active voice تكوين الماضي المستمر في المبني للمعلوم

Affirmative Statements	was/ were + V.ing.	الجملة المثبتة
Negative Statements	was/ were + not + V.ing.	الجملة المنفية
Questions	Was/ Were + الفاعل + V.ing ...?	السؤال

- * I **was doing** my homework at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.
 * Shady **wasn't working** or writing when I came home.
 * What **were you doing** when I called? You sounded very busy.

B. The passive voice تكوين زمن الماضي المستمر في المبني للمجهول

Affirmative Statements	was/ were + being + P.P	الجملة المثبتة
Negative Statements	was/ were + not + being + P.P	الجملة المنفية
Questions	Was/ Were + الفاعل + being + P.P?	السؤال

- * Somebody phoned me while the dinner **was being cooked**.
 * I borrowed Ali's car while mine **was being repaired** at the garage.

C. Tense Markers الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي المستمر

- * Yesterday **evening** / yesterday **morning** / yesterday **afternoon** / **at 7** yesterday /
at 10 : 00 last night / **at 9** this morning / **from five to seven** yesterday /
from morning to evening yesterday / **at this time** yesterday / last year **at this time** /
throughout last night / **all** last night (week / month) /
all morning (afternoon / evening) yesterday.

D. Usage الحالات التي يُستخدم فيها زمن الماضي المستمر

١. للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في وقت محدد في الماضي.

* Salma **was studying** English all last night.

* We **were cleaning** the flat when the police asked to search it.

٢. يُستخدم القانون التالي للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي.

زمن الماضي المستمر, زمن الماضي المستمر + **While / As / Just as / When**
 زمن الماضي المستمر + **while / as / just as / when** + زمن الماضي المستمر

* While he **was reading** the novel, I **was watching** TV.

* Mona **was cooking** lunch while her husband **was reading** the paper.

٣. يُستخدم ما يلي للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي وقطع حدوثه حدث آخر في زمن الماضي البسيط.

زمن الماضي البسيط, زمن الماضي المستمر + **While / As / Just as**
 زمن الماضي المستمر + **while / as / just as** + زمن الماضي البسيط

زمن الماضي المستمر, زمن الماضي البسيط + **When**
 زمن الماضي البسيط + **when** + زمن الماضي المستمر

* As I **was walking** down the street, I **met** some old friends.

* We **were going** back home when a beggar **stopped** us.

الفرق بين (While) و (During)

While + فاعل + **was/ were + V.ing**

While + **V.ing.**

During + noun

(في حالة عدم وجود فاعل)

* **While** he **was staying** in China, he **learned** about the Chinese culture.

* **While** staying in China, he **learned** about the Chinese culture.

* **During** his stay in China, he **learned** about the Chinese culture.

Note: Non-Action Verbs

* الأفعال الآتية لا تُستخدم في أي زمن مستمر.

* تُستخدم هذه الأفعال في الماضي البسيط وليس المستمر حتى وإن كانت الجملة تستلزم وجود ماضي مستمر.

1. V. to be (يفعل)

Correct	Mona was busy <u>at seven p.m yesterday</u> .
Incorrect	Mona was being busy <u>at seven p.m yesterday</u> .

2. Senses أفعال الحواس

hear	يسمع	look / sound / appear / seem	يبدو	smell	ذو رائحة
see	يري	taste	ذو مذاق	feel	ذات ملمس

Correct	She seemed ill when I visited her.
Incorrect	She was seeming ill when I visited her.

3. Mental activity أفعال التفكير

mean	يعني - يقصد	think / believe / suppose	يعتقد	know	يعرف
imagine	يتخيل	realise (realize)	يدرك	doubt / suspect	يشك أن
understand	يفهم	recognise	يتعرف على	remember	يتذكر
guess	يُخمن	consider = regard	يعتبر	forget	ينسي

Correct	In the past people thought the earth was round.
Incorrect	In the past people were thinking the earth was round.

4. Communication أفعال التواصل

agree	يوافق	admit	يعترف	promise	يعد
disagree	يرفض	deny	ينكر	surprise	يدهش

Correct	The accused admitted killing the woman yesterday.
Incorrect	The accused was admitting killing the woman yesterday.

5. Attitudes (Emotional verbs) أفعال العاطفة

love = like	يحب	want	يريد	desire	يأمل
hate = dislike	يكره	need	يحتاج	prefer	يفضل

Correct	When I was young I didn't like swimming very much.
Incorrect	When I was young I wasn't liking swimming very much.

6. Possession أفعال الملكية

possess = own = have = have got	يملك	belong to	ينتمي إلي - يخص
---------------------------------	------	-----------	-----------------

Correct	I had many toys when I was a child.
Incorrect	I was having many toys when I was a child.

7. Other Verbs أفعال أخرى

cost	يتكلف	include	يشمل	intend	ينوي
owe to	يدين إلي	involve	يتضمن	remain	يبقى - يظل

Correct	After they had separated, they remained friends.
Incorrect	After they had separated, they were remaining friends.

* لاحظ جيداً أن: يمكن أن تكون نفس الأفعال مؤقتة، وبالتالي تأتي في زمن المضارع المستمر، إذا حملت معانٍ أخرى غير المشار إليها في الجداول السابقة ... تابع الشرح التالي:

* فمثلاً نحن نستطيع أن نقول: Samy **was seeing** the dentist at ten P.M yesterday.
كان سامي يعرض نفسه علي طبيب الأسنان الساعة العاشرة مساءً بالأمس.
* ذلك لأن الفعل (see) هنا لا يحمل معني (يري) لكن يحمل معني (يذهب للطبيب).

* كما يمكننا أن نقول: She **was thinking** about something important when I interrupted her.
* ذلك لأن الفعل (think) هنا يعني (يفكر في أمر ما) ولا يعني (يعتقد - يظن).

Ali **was having** dinner when I phoned him.
* ذلك لأن الفعل (have) هنا لا يحمل معني (يمتلك) لكن يحمل معني (يتناول الطعام).

Exercises on Non-action verbs and the Past Continuous

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

- This car to me three years ago.
a. **was belonging** b. **belongs** c. **has belonged** d. **belonged**
- I a noise while I was studying last night.
a. **hearing** b. **hear** c. **was hearing** d. **heard**
- She ill when i visited her.
a. **seemed** b. **has seemed** c. **was seeming** d. **seems**
- While I at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.
a. **was being** b. **had been** c. **was** d. **am being**
- Mona lunch when her friend phoned her, so she couldn't answer the phone.
a. **having** b. **had** c. **was having** d. **had had**
- When I was young, I swimming to playing tennis.
a. **was preferring** b. **have preferred** c. **preferred** d. **prefer**
- I a book when my friend arrived.
a. **am reading** b. **was reading** c. **reading** d. **have read**
- Tarek dinner at noon yesterday.
a. **has eaten** b. **was eaten** c. **eating** d. **was eating**
- I met a lot of friends while I in Canada.
a. **have been** b. **was** c. **were** d. **was being**
- While she her homework, my sister was listening to music.
a. **used to do** b. **was doing** c. **had done** d. **doing**



Exercises on Grammar

- **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

Previous Exams' Exercises

1. he was a student, he was writing short stories. (تجريبي ٢٠١٩)
 a. **After** b. **As soon as** c. **While** d. **On**
2. Yesterday at five past seven, I my application to the company website. (تجريبي ٢٠٢٠)
 a. **was uploading** b. **would upload** c. **upload** d. **have uploaded**
3. I visit the pyramids every month when I was in Cairo. (أزهر ٢٠١١)
 a. **used** b. **used to** c. **used for** d. **am used to**
4. Ali travelling by sea. (السودان ٢٠١١)
 a. **used to** b. **using to** c. **is used to** d. **uses to**
5. I borrowed my brother's watch while mine (١٩٩٤)
 a. **repaired** b. **is repaired** c. **has been repaired** d. **was being repaired**
6. Noha phoned me while the dinner (٢٠١٥ - دور أول)
 a. **was cooking** b. **cooked** c. **cooks** d. **was being cooked**
7. Ahmed's car was hit by a driver who at mad speed. (٢٠١٦ - دور أول)
 a. **was driving** b. **drive** c. **was driven** d. **drives**

Longman Exercises

8. While Samir was very busy doing his homework, his sister to loud music; he wasn't able to concentrate.
 a. **had listened** b. **was listening** c. **is listening** d. **listened**
9. I no longer play tennis as I
 a. **am used** b. **am used to** c. **used to** d. **used**
10. What at 7 pm yesterday?
 a. **you were doing** b. **have you done** c. **were you doing** d. **did you do**
11. Adel in Tanta in 2002.
 a. **is born** b. **bore** c. **was born** d. **had born**
12. I lunch when my close friend arrived, so I warmly asked him to share the meal with me.
 a. **had** b. **am having** c. **was having** d. **had had**
13. There are always economic crises wars.
 a. **while** b. **as** c. **when** d. **during**

My new Friend Exercises

14. I couldn't open the door as I a shower.
 a. **had had** b. **was having** c. **had** d. **has had**

15. When Sami was drawing, his sister a poem.
a. **had been writing** b. **was writing** c. **had written** d. **wrote**
16. When mum was climbing down the stairs, she her leg.
a. **had broken** b. **was breaking** c. **broke** d. **has broken**
17. When she saw the fire coming out of the factory, she
a. **had screamed** b. **was screaming** c. **screamed** d. **will scream**
18. I once the newspaper every day. Now I don't have the time.
a. **reading** b. **used to read** c. **was reading** d. **had read**
19. I to the museum in 2015.
a. **have been** b. **went** c. **have gone** d. **was**
20. In 2010, my parents in a small flat in the city centre.
a. **lived** b. **living** c. **have lived** d. **had lived**
21. While I in secondary school, I wrote many poems about nature.
a. **was** b. **was being** c. **had been** d. **were being**
22. I was having lunch when the telephone bell
a. **was ringing** b. **rang** c. **ring** d. **had rung**
23. What when I called you? You sounded very busy.
a. **did you do** b. **were you doing** c. **have you been doing** d. **had you done**
24. my own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it.
a. **I have had** b. **I had** c. **I'd had** d. **I have**
25. While she her homework, my sister was listening to music.
a. **had done** b. **was doing** c. **does** d. **is doing**
26. My mother made me a cake. It of lemon.
a. **had been tasting** b. **tasted** c. **was tasting** d. **were tasting**
27. It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun down.
a. **had gone** b. **has gone** c. **went** d. **will go**
28. What did you do after school yesterday?
a. **had left** b. **you leave** c. **leaving** d. **left**
29. What at eight o'clock yesterday evening?
a. **you were doing** b. **you had done** c. **were you doing** d. **do you doing**
30. I play football with my friends when I was young.
a. **used to** b. **am used to** c. **had used** d. **was used to**
31. Who to before the start of the lesson this morning?
a. **were you speak** b. **did you speak** c. **have you spoken** d. **you spoke**
32. I sat down and did my work **when** I had opened the windows. "**when**" means
a. **after** b. **before** c. **while** d. **by the time**
33. I returned home **when** mother was preparing lunch. "**when**" means
a. **which** b. **while** c. **before** d. **after**
34. I a book when you phoned me last night.
a. **have read** b. **read** c. **reading** d. **was reading**

35. She gave it to me while I the newspaper.
a. **had read** b. **reading** c. **was reading** d. **read**
36. I read any of his books before I read this one.
a. **hadn't** b. **haven't** c. **don't** d. **wasn't**
37. I didn't answer the phone because I
a. **prayed** b. **was praying** c. **have prayed** d. **had prayed**
38. I the police after I had seen the accident.
a. **had telephoned** b. **telephoned** c. **have telephoned** d. **telephone**
39. I just finished doing the exercise when my father returned home.
a. **have** b. **would** c. **had** d. **has**
40. The train left when I the station. I caught it.
a. **had reached** b. **reached** c. **have reached** d. **reach**
41. When someone on the door, I was reading a novel.
a. **knocking** b. **knocks** c. **was knocked** d. **knocked**
42. While over Cairo, the pyramids looked great.
a. **I was travelling** b. **travelled** c. **travelling** d. **I was travelled**
43. I always breakfast before I went to school.
a. **eat** b. **ate** c. **have eaten** d. **was eating**
44. While my mother was making the dinner, I after my baby sister.
a. **was looking** b. **had looked** c. **look** d. **looked**
45. She was going round a corner and suddenly she an accident.
a. **has made** b. **was making** c. **had made** d. **made**
46. Somebody phoned me while I the dinner.
a. **had cooked** b. **cooking** c. **cooked** d. **was cooking**

Advanced Exercises

49. He didn't remember that he had forgotten his passport he arrived at the airport.
a. **till** b. **on** c. **while** d. **hardly**
46. I'm to getting up early in the morning to go to work.
a. **custom** b. **accustomed** c. **using** d. **customary**
47. When she was cooking dinner, her brother TV.
a. **has watched** b. **watched** c. **was watching** d. **had watched**
50. Paris, I met many famous people.
a. **While** b. **During** c. **While in** d. **During in**

Part 2: Lessons (3-4)

Definitions

Word	Meaning	Definition
balanced	متوازن	giving equal attention to all sides or opinions.
bias	تحيز	an opinion about whether a person, group, or idea is good or bad that influences how you deal with it.
inaccurate	غير دقيق	not completely correct.
mislead	يضل	to make someone believe something that is not true by giving them information that is false or not complete.
omission	حذف / إغفال	when you do not include or do not do something.
point of view	وجهة نظر	a particular way of thinking about or judging a situation.
spin	تبدیل حقائق	to describe a situation or information in a way that is intended to influence the way people think about it.

Vocabulary

Listening

slide	شريحة عرض	support	يدعم	editor	محرر
media course	دورة إعلامية	side	جانب	certain	محدد / معين
a talk	حديث	present	يقدم	omit	يحذف
placement	وضع / تحديد مستوى	position	مكان / مكانة	omission	حذف / إغفال
artistic content	محتوى فني				

Reading and Critical Thinking

social media	وسائل تواصل اجتماعي	impact on	تأثير على	anxious	متوتر / قلق
likely	محتمل	main	رئيسي	true	حقيقي
traditional	تقليدي	percent	بالمائة	check	يفحص
citizen journalism	صحافة مدنية	internet access	مدخل إلى النت	spread	ينشر
positive	إيجابي	regular	منتظم	false information	معلومات زائفة
positively	بإيجابية	regularly	بانتظام	the public	العامة / الجمهور

Unit 1: Read all about it!

negative	سلبي	updates	تحديثات / تجديدات	trust	يثق في
negatively	بشكل سلبي	constant	ثابت / مستمر	in general	بشكل عام
trap	يحبس / فخ	constantly	بشكل مستمر	control	يتحكم في / تحكم
record snowstorm	عاصفة ثلجية قياسية	cycle of news	حلقة من الأخبار	managing editors	مدراء تحرير
spade	مجرفة / جاروف	mostly	غالبًا	objective	موضوعي / هدف
news stories	قصص إخبارية	stressed	مضغوط / متوتر	current affairs	شئون حالية
make sure	يتأكد	recent	حديث / حالي	online news	أخبار على النت
social	اجتماعي	survey	استبيان	responsibility	مسئولية
bus lane	ممر الأتوبيس	businesswomen	سيدات أعمال	electric buses	أتوبيسات كهربائية
city centre	وسط البلد	route	مسار / طريق	public transport	النقل العام
enormous	ضخم	long term plan	خطة طويلة المدى	air pollution	تلوث الهواء
cost	تكلفة / يتكلف	short term plan	خطة قصيرة المدى	the reds	الريدز (الفريق الأحمر)
nevertheless	ومع ذلك	negative spin	تبديل حقائق سلبي	replace	يستبدل
guidebooks	كتب إرشادية	accurate	دقيق	organizations	منظمات
Europeans	الأوروبيون	owners	ملاك / أصحاب	communities	مجتمعات
car hire company			شركة تأجير سيارات	matter (v)	يهم

Essay vocabulary

consequently	نتيجة لذلك	whilst	بينما / في حين	topic sentence	جملة موضوعية
in my view	من وجهة نظري	personally	شخصيا	synonym	مرادف
to begin with	في البداية	in turn	بدوره	persuasive essay	مقال إقناعي
because of (due to)	بسبب	underline	يضع خط تحت	lastly / finally	أخيرا
in summary	باختصار	to conclude	وختامًا	support	يدعم
outline	ملخص / شكل تخطيطي	brainstorm	يعصف ذهنيًا	introduction	مقدمة
briefly	باختصار	clearly	بوضوح	sum up	يلخص
conclusion	خاتمة	supporting details	تفاصيل مدعمة	restate	يعيد صياغة
contrast	تناقض	give a reason for	يعطي مبرر لـ	introduce the result of	يقدم نتيجة

Prepositions

by placement	بتغيير المكان	on the page	في الصفحة	leave out	يترك / يستبعد
by spin	عن طريق التفتيق	at the top of	في قمة	agree with	يتفق مع
in the order	بالترتيب	by omission	عن طريق الإغفال	the same as	نفس الشيء مثل

dig out	يحفر	include with	يضمن ... مع	careful about	حريص بشأن
plan for	يخطط لـ	look out over	يطل علي	on social media	في وسائل التواصل
rely on	يعتمد علي	angry about	غاضب بشأن	at other times	في الأوقات الأخرى

Important Collocations & Expressions

keep up- to- date with	يظل مواكبا لـ	support one side	يويد جانب واحد
trust newspaper	يثق في الجرائد	present an opinion	يقدم رأي
give a lecture	يلقي محاضرة	use emotional language	يستخدم لغة عاطفية
take a photo	يلتقط صورة	believe a story	يصدق قصة
walk home	يمشي للمنزل	share news stories	يشارك قصص اخبارية
suggest an action (a solution)	يقترح إجراء / حل	support your opinion of	تدعم رأيك في
20 cms of snow an hour	٢٠ سنتيمتر من الجليد في الساعه	become the main source of	يصبح المصدر الرئيسي لـ
have internet access	لديه مدخل للانترنت	have a negative effect on	يترك تأثير سلبي على
stop trusting	يتوقف عن الثقة في	get regular updates	يحصل علي تحديثات منتظمة
make people stressed	تجعل الناس مضغوطين	get anxious	يتضايق / يتوتر
spread false information	ينشر معلومات زائفة	check the facts	يفحص الحقائق
avoid the negative effects	يتجنب التأثيرات السلبية	have a social responsibility	له مسئولية اجتماعية
make every effort	يبذل كل جهد	write reports on	يكتب تقارير عن
make our traffic worse	تجعل المرور أسوأ	open a new bus lane	يفتح ممر أتوبيسات جديد
make the journey	يقوم برحلة	reduce traffic	يقلل المرور
give work to	يوفر عمل لـ	give an opinion	يبيدي رأي
book a holiday	يحجز أجازة	have a reason for writing	لديه سبب للكتابة
spread an inaccurate or misleading news			ينشر أخبار غير دقيقة ومضللة
give a balanced point of view			يعطي وجهة نظر متوازنة
put a spin on a story	يبذل حقيقة القصة	most (very) important	هام جدا

Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	Meaning	synonyms	Antonyms
balanced	متوازن	stable / reasonable / harmonic	unbalanced / lunatic
bias	تحيز	favoritism / nepotism / tendency	objectivity / neutrality
inaccurate	غير دقيق	false / incorrect / untrue / misleading	accurate / correct / factual / true

mislead	يضلل	deceive / misguide / misinform	reveal / unveil / undeceive
omission	إغفال / حذف	deletion / skip / elimination	inclusion / boost / expansion
spin	يدور / دوران	daze / muddle / fog	alertness / levelheadedness
traditional	تقليدي	classical / conventional / customary	current / contemporary / modern / update
positive	إيجابي	favourable / approving	negative / critical / adverse
trap	يحبس	catch up / capture / seize	release / free / liberate
stressed	مضغوط	nervous / tense / upset / irritated / agitated/ disturbed	relaxed / rested / unconcerned
recent	حالي	current / modern / developed / evolved / advanced	primitive / old fashioned / antique
constant	ثابت / مستمر	ceaseless / permanent / lasting	changeable / variable / occasional
regular	منتظم	constant / frequent / habitual	occasional /
main	رئيسي	chief / leading / principal	minor / slight / trivial
impact	تأثير	effect / influence / mark	helplessness / weakness
anxious	قلق	edgy / nervous/ tense / nervy	calm / cool / relaxed
objective	هدف	aim / goal / intention / target	

Reading Texts

1. Media Bias

- Bias by placement:

Position of the article **on the page** – the stories **at the top of the page** are the ones which the **editor** wants to show as **most important**.

- Bias by omission:

Leaving out certain stories.

Leaving out **facts** or **certain information** which does not **agree with** the writer's **point of view**.

- Bias by 'spin':

- Choosing examples or **data** which **support** one side.
- **Presenting** an opinion as a fact.
- Using **emotional** language to **persuade** the reader.

Spin

“Spin” is a type of media bias. Some journalists use words and phrases to support or oppose a service, product or even an idea.

A social media post

12 hours **trapped** in my car in Germany. Thousands of us are trapped in our cars after **a record snowstorm**, about 20 cms of snow an hour. A few people with **spades** are trying to **dig out** their cars. Snow’s now stopped, and some people are leaving their cars to try and **walk home**.

2. A Persuasive Essay

Social Media has a negative impact on news and society

Social media has become the main source of news. These days sixty-eight percent of people who **have internet access** get their news from social media. **Although** this means that we can find news easily and **get regular updates** on our phones, **in my view** I think that social media **has a negative impact on** news and society.

To begin with, this **constant cycle of news**, which is **mostly bad**, can make people stressed and worried. A recent survey found that more than half of Americans say they get anxious and sleep badly because of the news.

Next, not everything we read or see on social media is **true** or **legal**. If we share it, before checking the facts, we might **spread false information**. **In turn**, this means that the public stop trusting journalists. **In addition**, **piracy** is very **common** on **social media**. It is very easy to **copy** books, films and music and to **share** them, but **this means that** the people who wrote the books or made the film and music do not **get any money for** their work.

Lastly, social media starts to **control** what news we see and don’t see. Our social media ‘friends’ become the ‘**managing editors**’. They share news stories they like and agree with, so the news we see is not balanced or objective.

In summary, whilst it is a good thing that we have so much news available and it is easy to keep up-to-date with **current affairs**, we need to **avoid the negative effects**. It’s important to be **careful about** where we get our news and how often we check it. We also **have a social responsibility** to **make every effort** not to spread **inaccurate** or **misleading** news and not to copy artistic content without **permission**.

3. Millions to be spent on project that will make our traffic worse!

Car drivers are **angry about** plans to **open** a new **bus lane** from the city centre. The plan, which will **cost** an enormous LE200 million, will stop all cars using Yellow Road, one of the most important roads into the city. “Traffic in the city is already **terrible**,” says **businesswoman**

Mrs Joan Bates. “If they **close** Yellow Road, it will be **even worse**.” Another **business person** who uses South Road **regularly**, Mr Jason Shelley, says, “Why are they planning to **close roads**? With so many cars in the city, they need to **build new ones**. No one wants to **take buses** because they are too slow.”

4. New route to serve university

There are **plans for** a new **bus lane** from the city centre to the university. The LE200-million **project** will **mean closing** Yellow Road to cars, but will make the journey by bus 30 minutes faster. The **organisers** believe the project will help **attract students** to the university and that the **electric buses** will also **reduce pollution**. The bus lane will also be used by bikes and taxis. The project is **part of** a **long-term plan** to **persuade** people to use **public transport** rather than driving, to help **reduce traffic** and **air pollution**.

5. Bias

Tarek loves a football team **called** the Greens. He **writes reports on** their matches, **online**, but the reports do not give **a balanced point of view**! He always puts the Greens’ report **at the top of the page** when they win, but not when they lose! This is **bias by placement**. He always **puts a spin on** his stories, too. For example, when the Greens lose, it is because they did not have their best players. However, he does not **report the fact that** the other team did not have their best players when the Greens win! This is **bias by omission**. **Nevertheless**, Tarek’s reports are not **inaccurate**: he does not want to **mislead** you and the **reports** tell you what really happened in the match. After all, he cannot **change the result**!

6. Exciting plan for hotel

A new, modern hotel is **planned for** White Beach. There will be **rooms** for 200 people and most will **look out over** the beautiful beach. The project should **give work to** many local people and bring more tourists to a beach that few people know about. They will also open a new road to the hotel, to **replace** the old one which is difficult to drive down.

7. An essay about guidebooks

We still need guidebooks because we cannot rely on the opinion of people online.

With today’s social media, it is possible to **find online reviews** of everything from a local park or café to a famous restaurant or museum. Before you **book a holiday**, you can read what other people **think of** a hotel or car hire company and what they **recommend** you do when you get there. Although this means you can get information very easily, **in my view**, this is not as useful information as you can get from a **guidebook**.

To begin with, we need to ask ourselves why people write **reviews** online. **Whilst** it is sometimes because people like writing their opinions, at other times they have a **reason for** writing it. Perhaps they know the owners of the café, or perhaps they are the **owners** of the café! That is why they **give it a good review**.

Secondly, who are the people writing the reviews? It is difficult to know this information. If they are 50-year-old Europeans, will they have the same opinion as you? It is very hard to know if you are going to like the same places that they like.

Lastly, we need to remember that **guidebook writers** are usually **experts**. You can **trust** them for **accurate information** and a **balanced point of view**. They also know who is using their books, so if the book is **intended** to be for young people, they will recommend places that young people will like.

To conclude, **online reviews** are useful, but it's important to remember that they are just people's opinions. If you want to know what experts think, **personally** I think you should buy a guidebook.

Language Notes

1. like / unlike / as / alike / such as / for example / for instance:

- **like** + اسم / **صفة** + اسم / **ضمير** (مثل - تُعبر عن تشبيه غير حقيقي):

* He works **like** a machine. * She ran **like** a mad dog. * Do you still write **like** this?

- **unlike** مختلف عن - على عكس:

* **Unlike** her sister, Salma is hard-working and studious.

* **as** + **وظيفة** / **جملة كاملة** (مثل - تُعبر عن تشبيه حقيقي):

* My father works **as** a doctor.

* Do this experiment **as** I do it.

- train / work / act + **as** + **وظيفة**:

* He **trained as** a lawyer for three years.

- **alike** **ظرف بمعنى على حد السواء / صفة بمعنى متشابه (لا تتبع بمفعول)**:

* My cousin and I are **alike**. * The government builds new schools in cities and villages **alike**.

- **look like** + **مفعول** (يُشبه) / **look alike** **يتشابه** (لا يأتي بعدها مفعول):

* My brother and I **look like** each other.

* My brother and I **look alike**.

* Ali and Ahmed **look so alike**. = Ali **looks like** Ahmed.

- **like** يحب × **dislike** يكره:

* I **like** most kinds of music but I **dislike** folk music.

- **for example / for instance** + **جملة** = **e.g.** (على سبيل المثال): - **such as / like** + **اسم** (مثل):

* Egypt exports many products to other countries. **For example**, we export cotton to the USA.

* Egypt exports many products to other countries. Cotton, **for instance**, is exported to the USA.

* Fruits **such as** apples and oranges give us vitamins.

2. mean + V.ing (يضمن / يتسبب في / يؤدي إلى) / mean + to (ينوي) مصدر:

* My new position **means** travelling a lot.

* They **mean to finish** their work by the end of this week.

3. Writing Numbers:

- a = one + **عدد** / a hundred = one hundred / a thousand = one thousand etc.

* It costs a (one) **hundred** dollars.

* I'll let you have it for a (one) **thousand** pounds.

- one + تكملة العدد + عدد: * It cost one thousand, three hundred pounds.
 - dozen / hundred / thousand / millionetc. + اسم:
 * She bought three dozen bottles. * He paid ten million pounds.
 - dozens / hundreds / thousands / millionsetc. + of + اسم:
 * He's done it hundreds of times. * She spent thousands of dollars on that.

4. most / the most / almost / mostly:

- most = nearly all = almost all + اسم (معظم) ... - most of (the / صفة ملكية) + اسم (معظم)
 * Most research in this field has been carried out by the Russians.
 * Most of my friends are at university. * Most of what Hannah told me wasn't true.
 * It was Sunday and most of the shops were shut.
 - most (best) (much) (very much) (ظرف بمعنى كثيراً)
 - I like / love / prefer / hate + مفعول + very much / much / a lot / best / most .
 * I love English most. * She adores music most. * Most of all, I just felt sad that it was over.
 - most = very (تستخدم كظرف وصفة بمعنى جداً):
 * I was most surprised to hear of your engagement.
 - most = almost (تستخدم كظرف بمعنى تقريباً):
 * He plays tennis most every Friday.
 - mostly / often / frequently / most of the time / most days / usually: عادة / غالباً / كثيراً / أساساً
 * I mostly log on the internet to listen to music.
 - at (the) most على الأقل × at least على الأكثر:
 * There were at most (at least) 50 people in the audience. * At least he didn't lie to me.
 - the most + صفة من أكثر من مقطع × the least + صفة من أكثر من مقطع (الأقل):
 * Mona is the most intelligent student in class. * She's the least experienced teacher.
 - make the most (best) use of يستفيد للغاية من / get the most out of يستغل الاستغلال الأمثل:
 * We should make the best use of the red sea resorts.
 - almost = nearly = approximately تقريباً:
 * Almost all workers here need a pay rise. * Supper's almost ready.
 - almost all / every / everything: * Ola visits her son almost every day.

5. remember / remind:

- remember about + اسم (يتذكر عن): * What do you remember about your school days?
 - remember + شخص + to + شخص (يبلغ تحيات): * Remember me to your family.
 - remind + شخص + of + شخص (يذكر بـ): * Your father reminds me of a famous actor.
 - remind + شخص + of / about + اسم (يذكر بـ): * He reminded me of the time of the meeting.
 - remind + شخص + about + V.ing (يذكر .. بعمل شيء): * She reminded me about booking the tickets.
 - remind + شخص + to + مصدر (يذكر بـ): * He reminded me to phone the police.

6. cause / reason:

- cause + مفعول + to + مصدر (يسبب): * Do you know what causes volcanoes to happen?
- cause + اسم (يسبب): * A cigarette end caused the fire in the factory.
- the cause of + V.ing / اسم (سبب لـ): * What was the cause of the fire?
- reason with مع يتجادل مع: * I reasoned with him for hours, but he didn't agree.
- the reason for + V.ing / اسم (سبب لـ): * Can you give the reason for leaving so early?
- the reason why / the reason for which + جملة كاملة (سبب لـ): * Do you know the reason why (for which) he can't come to school today?

7. Prepositions after CAREFUL:

- careful with + اسم: * You should be careful with that ladder.
- careful about / of + what / how / where / when: * Always be careful about what you say.
- careful + (not) to + مصدر: * Be careful to press this button when the engine starts.
* I was careful not to say anything bad about him.

9. More Notes:

orbit (go around)	يدور حول غيره	spin - spun - spun	يدور حول نفسه
affect	يؤثر على	affected by	متأثر بـ
affect (influence)	يؤثر على	effect (impact / influence)	تأثير
examine	يفحص بحثاً عن عيب أو مشكلة	check	يفحص للمراجعة والتأكد من شيء
public	صفة (عام / للجميع)	the public	العامّة / الناس / الشعب
private	خاص (الملكية)	public	عام (الملكية)
special (particular)	خاص (من نوع خاص)	general	عام (شامل)
hire	يستأجر لفترة قصيرة	rent	يستأجر لفترة طويلة
hire out	يؤجر لفترة قصيرة	rent out	يؤجر لفترة طويلة
recommend	يرشح - يوصي (بشيء)	advise	ينصح (شخص)
recommend + V.ing	يوصي بأن	recommend + فاعل + (should)	مصدر (يوصي أن)
dig	يحفر في العمق (باليدين أو بمجراف)	drill	يثقب / يحفر (ليجد بترول مثلاً)



Exercises on Vocabulary and Notes

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- Most of us need to lead more lives to be healthy and happy.
a. balanced b. fugitive c. derivative d. detective
- I lost my and fell backwards.
a. allowance b. reference c. balance d. occurrence
- She the cup on her knee with a great skill.
a. astonished b. dismantled c. chanted d. balanced

4. Employers must consider all candidates impartially and without
a. **fairness** b. **bias** c. **justice** d. **ridiculous**
5. The report suggests that television reporting is towards the government in power.
a. **based** b. **bossed** c. **praised** d. **biased**
6. Statistical graphs may be and misleading.
a. **inaccurate** b. **accurate** c. **precise** d. **correct**
7. As a journalist you simply cannot tolerate
a. **accuracy** b. **exactness** c. **inaccuracy** d. **availability**
8. Don't let his friendly manner you into trusting him.
a. **mislead** b. **miss** c. **lose** d. **please**
9. Some of the information was dangerously ; it was false.
a. **misleading** b. **accurate** c. **punctual** d. **tolerant**
10. Please do not any details, however trivial they may seem.
a. **omit** b. **meet** c. **comment** d. **oblige**
11. Everyone was surprised at her from the squad; they know she is a good player.
a. **involvement** b. **inclusion** c. **containing** d. **omission**
12. He completely disregarded my of view.
a. **dot** b. **goal** c. **point** d. **stop**
13. Politicians put their own on the economic situation. They changed facts.
a. **spin** b. **roll** c. **orbit** d. **revolve**
14. I don't trust him as he is always facts.
a. **revolving** b. **orbiting** c. **rounding** d. **spinning**
15. The content of the media includes scripting, editing and camera work.
a. **case** b. **curse** c. **crease** d. **course**
16. His lecture was illustrated with taken during the expedition.
a. **slides** b. **sides** c. **souls** d. **slaves**
17. I think we can find a for you in the accounts department.
a. **replace** b. **placement** c. **processor** d. **please**
18. Samples are free in the company.
a. **placed** b. **presented** c. **reverbed** d. **prevented**
19. She's the of a popular women's magazine.
a. **edition** b. **addition** c. **additive** d. **editor**
20. We were greatly encouraged by the we received.
a. **suppress** b. **support** c. **suppose** d. **mean**
21. "Certain characteristics can be developed through selective breeding." A synonym for "certain" is
a. **general** b. **public** c. **specific** d. **unknown**

22. Technology has had an irreversible on society.
a. **affect** b. **influential** c. **impact** d. **protect**
23. Weaving and knitting are cottage industries.
a. **convention** b. **modern** c. **novel** d. **traditional**
24. He was careful enough to up every detail.
a. **click** b. **check** c. **shake** d. **chess**
25. The company provides cheap Internet; it makes shareware freely available.
a. **taxes** b. **assess** c. **access** d. **index**
26. friends are worse than open enemies.
a. **Sincere** b. **Thoughtful** c. **Faithful** d. **False**
27. Internet provides continuous to the world.
a. **updates** b. **dates** c. **dots** d. **dears**
28. Betraying a is a very quick and painful way to terminate a friendship.
a. **thirst** b. **thrust** c. **trust** d. **treat**
29. He annoys us by making complaint, so he gets little compassion.
a. **instant** b. **speedy** c. **quick** d. **constant**
30. Two passengers are still in the wreck.
a. **tripped** b. **tracked** c. **trapped** d. **topped**
31. I was really out before the exam. I was anxious.
a. **stressed** b. **relaxed** c. **fussed** d. **mixed**
32. Maria is very interested in politics and current
a. **fears** b. **affairs** c. **fares** d. **fair**
33. He always sure that any cuts were protected by sterile dressings.
a. **did** b. **took** c. **gave** d. **made**
34. Management must take ultimate for the strike.
a. **responsible** b. **charger** c. **irresponsible** d. **responsibility**
35. We don't want bus on motorways and we don't want traffic jams.
a. **lanes** b. **lens** c. **loners** d. **loves**
36. The warns against walking alone at night.
a. **guidebook** b. **glider** c. **guides** d. **guards**
37. The indiscriminate use of fertilizers can cause problems.
a. **long-term** b. **term-long** c. **long-terms** d. **terms long**
38. We took a roundabout to avoid the accident.
a. **rate** b. **riot** c. **route** d. **root**
39. We a magician to entertain the children.
a. **hired** b. **heard** c. **hilled** d. **haled**
40. Nothing else to him apart from his job.
a. **beneficial** b. **matters** c. **important** d. **essential**

41. Write today's date the top of the page.
a. **to** b. **at** c. **for** d. **in**
42. If you prefer mild flavours reduce or leave the chilli.
a. **down** b. **out** c. **on** d. **into**
43. The couple relied informal care from relatives.
a. **in** b. **on** c. **by** d. **for**
44. I'll buy the most version; I don't prefer old ones.
a. **old-fashioned** b. **up-to-date** c. **traditional** d. **conventional**
45. He is a professor. He regularly lectures on modern French literature.
a. **mends** b. **gets** c. **takes** d. **gives**
46. Charlie thinks money will all his problems.
a. **slave** b. **solve** c. **dissolve** d. **sleeve**
47. Responses will be on the Website tomorrow.
a. **posted** b. **spent** c. **screwed** d. **spun**
48. The teacher made great to quiet the students.
a. **flirts** b. **tarts** c. **fortress** d. **efforts**
49. To a room means to ask for it and pay for it in advance.
a. **block** b. **book** c. **bake** d. **break**
50. Her voice was quite her usual one.
a. **alike** b. **likes** c. **dislike** d. **unlike**
51. His new job means ten hours of work every day.
a. **do** b. **doing** c. **to do** d. **done**
52. The government spent ten dollars on the new project.
a. **millions** b. **millions'** c. **million's** d. **million**
53. Who knows speaks least.
a. **mostly** b. **most** c. **most of** d. **almost**
54. A man can succeed at anything for which he has unlimited enthusiasm.
a. **near** b. **almost** c. **approximate** d. **the most**
55. your brother to come earlier tomorrow morning.
a. **Remember** b. **Remind** c. **Remember to** d. **Remind of**
56. The for the disaster was engine failure, not human error.
a. **result** b. **reason** c. **consequence** d. **effect**
57. The reason, the problem results, has not been solved efficaciously.
a. **for** b. **which** c. **for which** d. **of**
58. Her judgments are based on hearsay evidence.
a. **instead** b. **rather than** c. **other than** d. **than in**
59. We need to eat. Which restaurant can you for us?
a. **advice** b. **advise** c. **attend** d. **recommend**

60. The book was as recently as last week.
 a. come out b. spread c. published d. sprayed
61. "A government's revenue and expenditure should be balanced." "Balanced" means
 a. harmonic b. lunatic c. impaired d. received
62. An antonym of the adjective "stressed" is
 a. relaxed b. tensioned c. annoyed d. agitated
63. "They failed to carry out their objectives." A synonyms for "objectives" is
 a. aims b. objects c. subjects d. pronouns
64. "I think it has positive effects on the work." A synonym for "positive" is
 a. favourable b. negative c. critical d. adverse
65. Another word for "impact" is
 a. reason b. cause c. occasion d. influence
66. To "trap" means to "....."
 a. let go of b. capture c. free d. leave out
67. "We need accurate information." An antonym for "accurate" is
 a. false b. factual c. actual d. correct
68. "He's the main character in the play." A synonym for "main" is
 a. trivial b. collective c. major d. minor
69. "He wouldn't try to mislead you - it's not his style." A synonym for "mislead" is
 a. reveal b. admit c. undeceive d. trick
70. A synonym for "bias" is
 a. neutrality b. favouritism c. fairness d. objectivity

Grammar

The Present Perfect زمن المضارع التام

A. The active voice تكوين الفعل في زمن المضارع التام في المبني للمعلوم

1. The Plural Subject الفاعل الجمع: (I/ We/ You/ They)

Affirmative Statements	have + P.P	الجملة المثبتة
Negative Statements	haven't + P.P	الجملة المنفية
Questions	have + الفاعل + P.P?	السؤال

* Something is wrong with his car, so he **has taken** it to the garage.

* They **haven't met** before.

* **Have** you **cooked** the dinner, mum?

2. The Singular Subject الفاعل المفرد: (He/ She/ It)

Affirmative Statements	has + P.P	الجملة المثبتة
Negative Statements	hasn't + P.P	الجملة المنفية
Questions	has + الفاعل + P.P?	السؤال

- * My sister **has been** in university for two years.
 * She **hasn't finished** ironing the suits yet. * **Has** Ali **had** his lunch already?

B. The passive voice تكوين الفعل في زمن المضارع التام في المبني للمجهول

Affirmative Statements	have / has + been + P.P	الجملة المثبتة
Negative Statements	haven't / hasn't + been + P.P	الجملة المنفية
Questions	have / has + الفاعل + been + P.P?	السؤال

- * Something is wrong with his car, so it **has been taken** to the garage.
 * Our food **hasn't been delivered** yet. * **Have** the exam results **been announced**?

C. Usage الحالات التي يتم فيها استخدام زمن المضارع التام

١. للتعبير عن حدث انتهى وما زال له تأثير في الحاضر.

- * It **has rained**. The streets are wet.
 * في هذه الحالة يتم ربط المضارع التام بالنتيجة التي أدى إليها باستخدام (so) أو (because).
 * He **has hurt** his leg, so he can't play football today.
 * They are happy because they **have won** the cup.

٢. للتعبير عن أحداث انتهت حالاً.

- * Mother **has just swept** the floor.
 * Soha and Samira **have already done** their homework .
 ٣. أحداث تمت في الماضي ولا نعرف متى بالضبط.
 * I **have visited** France twice before. * Samy **has been** to England three times.
 ٤. أحداث لم تحدث أبداً.
 * She's never **played** tennis. * I **haven't travelled** abroad before.
 ٥. للسؤال والحديث عن خبرات الناس وتجاربهم.

- * - **Have** you **enjoyed** today? - Yes, I've **had** a great time.
 * I **have read** 20 English novels.

D. Tense markers الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام

1.

علي مر الزمن / over time / حتى الآن / so far = up to now = up till now = till now = until now
 over the years / عبر العصور / **throughout (over)** the ages / على مر السنين
 / في أحد أيام الأسبوع (الشهر) (السنة) الماضية. / in the last month / in the last year
 / السنوات القليلة الماضية / the past few years / السنوات الأخيرة / the recent years
 تستخدم في السؤال عن المدة? how long

- * Mona **has studied** four lessons **up till now**. * How long **have** you **been** ill?
 * The past few years **have witnessed** a lot of changes.

ملحوظة: خلال شرح بقية كلمات زمن المضارع التام سوف يتم الإشارة الي ما يلي:
 ١. معنى الكلمة. ٢. موقعها في الجملة. ٣. نوع الجملة التي تستخدم فيها الكلمة (إثبات / نفي / سؤال).
 ٤. الكلمات أو العبارات التي تستخدم بالتبادل مع الكلمة المشروحة.

2.

just	توّاً - حالاً	بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث للفعل	الإثبات
already	بالفعل	بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث للفعل	الإثبات

- * Samia **has just tidied** the bedroom.
 * I **have already corrected** the mistakes in the composition.

ملحوظة: يمكن استخدام (already) في نهاية السؤال المراد منه الاندهاش من حدوث شيء ما بالفعل.
Have you finished the homework already? You are wonderful.

ملحوظة: كلمات مثل (just now/ a moment ago/ a minute ago/ a short time ago) تدل علي زمن الماضي البسيط، لكنها تقترب في المعني من كلمات (just / already). يمكن استخدام كل هذه الكلمات بالتبادل بشرط مراعاة الزمن المطلوب.

- * Mum **has just finished** cooking. = Mum finished cooking **a short time (a moment) ago**.

3.

recently	مؤخراً / حديثاً	إثبات في نهاية الجملة
lately	مؤخراً / حديثاً	إثبات / نفي في نهاية الجملة

- * Your brother **has been unwell recently (lately)**.
 * We **haven't received** any news about them **lately**.

4.

ever	من قبل / فيما سبق	سؤال بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث للفعل
never	أبداً	نفي بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث للفعل

- * **Have you ever visited** the Egyptian Museum? - No, I **have never visited** it. / No, never.
 * Soha **has never been** to the Far East countries.

ملحوظة: يمكن استخدام (never) و (ever) بالتبادل للتعبير عن الأفضلية لشخص ما أو شيء ما كما يلي:

الشخص/الشيء + اسم + صفة + **have (has) + never + P.P + such a (an)** + فاعل

الشخص/الشيء + (than) + صفة مقارنة + اسم + **have (has) + never + P.P** + فاعل

have (has) + ever + P.P + فاعل + + صفة تفضيل + **is + the** + الشخص/الشيء

* لاحظ استخدام كلاً من (ever - never) في الأمثلة التالية.

- * I have **never** seen **such an exciting film**, Brave Heart.
I have **never** seen a **more exciting film than** Brave Heart.
Brave Heart is **the most exciting film** I have **ever** seen.

ملحوظة: يمكن استخدام (ever) و (never) بالتبادل للتعبير عن المرة الأولى لحدث شيء ما يلي:

فاعل + **have (has) + never + P.P (before)**. =
It's the first time + فاعل + **have (has) + ever + P.P**.

- * I've **never** met such kind of people. =
It's the first time I've **ever** met such kind of people.

5.

النفي / السؤال	في نهاية الجملة	بعد / حتي الآن	yet
نفي	بين have/ has والتصريف الثالث للفعل	ليس بعد	not yet

- * Mona **hasn't finished** the work yet. * **Have** the servants **prepared** lunch yet?
* Hanan has **not yet** woken up. * **Haven't** they **come** back yet?

لاحظ الفرق بين استخدام (yet) و (already) في السؤالين التاليين:

- * Have you finished your homework **yet**?
* Have you finished your homework **already**? You're wonderful.
* نستخدم (yet) في السؤال المراد منه الإستفسار عن معلومة.
* نستخدم (already) في السؤال المراد منه الإندهاش من شيء.

6.

إثبات / نفي	في نهاية الجملة	منذ	since
إثبات / نفي	في نهاية الجملة	لمدة	for

- * I **have assisted** my uncle in his work **since** 2008.
* We **haven't seen** our friends **for** a long time.

١. تُتبع (since) بمدة محددة أو بداية حدث: أي أنها تُتبع بما يلي.

- * o'clock/ Saturday/ Monday/ the first of July/ the third of March
- * February/ July/ 2005/ Summer/ Winter/ the 18th century.
- * yesterday/ last week (month/ year).
- * then / that time منذ ذلك الحين / Christmas/ this morning/ the weekend/ the party.
- * the age of/ my birth/ her death/ his birthday/ my childhood.
- * (since the first time I saw him./ since I was young.) * حدث في زمن الماضي البسيط

* We haven't phoned Ali since his birthday party.

* Ola has enjoyed reading (ever) since she was young.

٢. تُتبع (for) بمدة غير محددة أو مدة مفتوحة من الوقت أو مدة معدودة: أي أنها تُتبع بما يلي.

- * عدد + minutes.
- * half an hour / an hour / one hour / عدد + hours.
- * a day / عدد + days / a week / عدد + weeks / a month / عدد + months.
- * a (one) year / عدد + years / decades عقود / centuries قرون.
- * the last week (month / year / two years)
- * a long time (period) = long = ages = as long as I can remember وقت طويل
- * a short time / a short period وقت قصير
- * more than (over) + عدد + days (weeks / months / years). لأكثر من
- * a number of + days (weeks / months / years) عدد من

* I've lived here for about five years.

* I've been here for six months now.

عندما تربط (since) (منذ) أو (since then) (منذ ذلك الحين) حدثين أحدهما في زمن المضارع التام (المضارع التام المستمر) والآخر في زمن الماضي البسيط.

زمن المضارع التام (المضارع التام المستمر) , زمن الماضي البسيط + since / ever since
 زمن المضارع التام (المضارع التام المستمر) + since then + زمن الماضي البسيط

* يتكون المضارع التام المستمر من (have / has + been + V.ing).

* I have enjoyed reading novels since I was a young child.

* I haven't seen my uncle since he travelled to France.

* Hossam went to live in Italy. Since then I haven't contacted him.

* She has been working for this travel agency since she graduated.

يمكن استخدام (since) مع مدة غير محددة من الوقت كما يلي.

جملة في زمن الماضي البسيط + **since** + (مدة زمنية غير محددة) + **It is**

?جملة في زمن الماضي البسيط + **How long is it since**

* It's nine years since I met my French teacher.

* How long is it since you last had a day - off?

الفرق بين (gone) و (been)

لاحظ استخدام (been) أو (gone) للتعبير عن الكينونة / الذهاب إلى الأماكن أو التواجد بها فيما يلي.

have / has **been** + اسم / صفة (لقد كان)

have / has **been to** + مكان (ذهب إلى المكان وعاد منه)

have / has **been in / at** + مكان (ذهب إلى مكان وما زال هناك)

have / has **gone to** + مكان (ذهب إلى مكان وما زال هناك)

* Ahmed **has been** ill since last week.

* Nourhan **has gone to** America. She hasn't come back yet.

* Sami **has been to** Canada. He is already back here.

* Ali **has been in** Paris for a month = Ali **has gone to** Paris for a month.

ملحوظة: في السؤال بمعنى (هل سبق أن ذهبت إلي؟) تُستخدم في الغالب (been) وليس (gone).

Have you ever **been to** the Cairo tower?

زمن المضارع التام المستمر The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

* يتكون في المعلوم من (have/has + been + V.ing).

* يتكون في المجهول من (have/has + been + P.P).

* يستخدم لوصف أحداث بدأت في الماضي و مازالت مستمرة حالياً ومن المحتمل أن تبقى مستمرة في المستقبل.

* Mr. Ahmed **has been teaching** English for 10 years now.

* He **has been logging** onto the web since he returned from school and still is.

* الكلمات الدالة عليه:

* **all** morning / **all** day / **all** night / **all** week

طوال فترة الصباح (النهار / الليل / الأسبوع)

* **since / for** + مدة + **now / all / still / haven't finished yet**.

* I **have been watching** the Olympic Games all week.

- * The phone **has been ringing** all morning.
- * Rania **has been walking** to and fro since 2 o'clock and still is.
- * Mum **has been sleeping** for eight hours and hasn't woken up yet.

الفرق بين المضارع التام والماضي البسيط

١. المضارع التام قد تم في مده غير محددة في الماضي أما الماضي البسيط تم في مدة محددة في الماضي:

- * I **have visited** England before. (زرتها في وقت سابق لكنني لا اذكر متي حدث ذلك)
- * I **visited** England a year ago.
- * I **have sent** the e-mail this morning. (لم أحدد أي وقت أو فترة في هذا الصباح)
- * I **sent** the e-mail earlier this morning. (الحدث تم في الصباح الباكر)

for + مدة زمنية (مع تحديد تلك المدة)

(زمن الماضي البسيط)

for + مدة زمنية (دون تحديد لتلك المدة)

(زمن المضارع التام)

for + مدة زمنية + **now/ still**.

(زمن المضارع التام المستمر)

- * Mr. Smith **lived** in Egypt for ten years. From 2005 to 2015.
- * Mr. Smith **has lived** in Egypt for ten years.
- * Mr. Smith **has been living** in Egypt for ten years now.

الفرق بين المضارع التام (البسيط) والمضارع التام المستمر

١. أفضل طريقة للمفاضلة بين الزمنين هي البحث عن المعني المقصود للفعل: وستعرف ذلك من سياق الجملة...

* إذا كان الحدث قد انتهى (لتوه) فإن الزمن يصبح (مضارع تام).

* إذا كان الحدث ما زال مستمراً فإن الزمن يصبح (مضارع تام مستمر).

- * She **has cooked** for a long time. Now she is washing the clothes.
- * She **has been cooking** for a long time. She is very busy.
- ٢. هناك كلمات لا يمكن استخدامها مع المضارع التام المستمر لأنها لا تشير إلى أن الحدث ما زال مستمراً: **ever / never / yet / just / already**. وهذا يعني أن الكلمات التالية تُستخدم فقط مع زمن المضارع التام.
- * She **has never done** Karate. * I **have already started** reading.
- ٣. عندما تأتي هذه الكلمات في نهاية الجملة أو بعد (since/ for) يُفضل استخدام المضارع التام المستمر: **now / all / this / still / haven't finished yet**.

- * I **have been reading** for three hours now.
- * Riham **has been chatting** with her mother on the phone for a long time and still is.
- ٤. عندما تشير إلى (عدد مرات تكرار الحدث) أو (كمية شيء ما)، من الضروري استخدام زمن المضارع التام:
- * Ali **has read** twenty pages in the new story until now.
- * I **have suffered** two main financial crises since I started the project.

٥. بعض الأفعال لا يمكن استخدامها في أي زمن مستمر (لأنها أفعال دائمة وليست مؤقتة).
تستخدم هذه الأفعال في المضارع التام وليس المضارع المستمر حتي وإن كانت الجملة تستلزم وجود مضارع تام مستمر.

هذه الأفعال هي: (be) وافعال الحواس وافعال التفكير وافعال التواصل وافعال العاطفة وافعال الملكية.

- Correct I **have known** my friend Hosam for ten years now.
Incorrect I **have been knowing** my friend Hosam for ten years now.
- Correct I **have had** this car for 15 years now!
Incorrect I **have been having** this car for 15 years now!



Exercises on Grammar

- **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

Previous Exams' Exercises

- It's been two weeks since I last Sara. (تجريبي - ٢٠٢١)
a. **phoned** b. **phone** c. **have phoned** d. **had phoned**
- I to the stadium for ages. (أزهر - أدبي - ٢٠٢١)
a. **haven't gone** b. **hadn't gone** c. **wasn't going** d. **haven't been**
- This is the best meal I (أزهر - علمي - ٢٠٢١)
a. **had ever had** b. **have ever had** c. **ever have** d. **have never had**
- I my classmates for many years now. (دور أول ٢٠٢٠)
a. **have been knowing** b. **have known** c. **had known** d. **had been knowing**
- She her friend since she left for London. (١٩٨٢)
a. **hasn't seen** b. **didn't see** c. **won't see** d. **doesn't see**
- Tamer left for England in 1990, he hasn't come back his departure. (١٩٨٤)
a. **still** b. **for** c. **since** d. **ago**
- Prices in the shops during the last few years. (١٩٨٥)
a. **rose** b. **have risen** c. **raised** d. **have raised**
- I enjoyed the film as I saw many places I've never (١٩٩٣)
a. **gone** b. **been to** c. **been** d. **arrived**
- I from him since he went abroad a year ago. (١٩٩٥)
a. **am not hearing** b. **did not hear** c. **have not heard** d. **had not heard**
- Magy has been away from the office thirteen successive years. (دور أول ٩٦)
a. **since** b. **from** c. **during** d. **for**
- I am a student in the third secondary grade. I English for eight years. (دور أول ٢٠٠٤)
a. **learn** b. **learnt** c. **am learning** d. **have been learning**

12. We our old friends for a year. They are too busy. (دور ثان ٢٠٠٤)
 a. **hadn't met** b. **didn't meet** c. **haven't met** d. **haven't been met**
13. They what to do for the holidays yet. (دور ثان ٢٠٠٧)
 a. **hadn't decided** b. **haven't decided** c. **don't decide** d. **won't decide**
14. It's more than 20 years I travelled abroad. (دور ثان ٢٠١٢)
 a. **while** b. **before** c. **when** d. **since**
15. It's a month Hind last visited her uncle. (السودان ٢٠١١)
 a. **for** b. **since** c. **of** d. **to**
16. I my own car for three months now. (أزهر ٢٠١٤)
 a. **had** b. **'d had** c. **'ve had** d. **has had**
17. It's two months I saw him. (السودان ٢٠١٠)
 a. **for** b. **when** c. **while** d. **since**
18. She is really a good friend and she to send me a letter each month. (تجربي ٢٠١٩)
 a. **never failed** b. **never fails** c. **is never failing** d. **had never failed**
19. Generally speaking, I film reviews because I like to be open-minded when I go to the cinema. (تجربي ٢٠١٩)
 a. **am not reading** b. **don't read** c. **haven't read** d. **haven't been reading**
20. I think you your energy by sweeping up those leaves, stop it! The wind will blow more down. (تجربي ٢٠١٩)
 a. **wasted** b. **waste** c. **are wasting** d. **were wasting**
21. I my books in the class. Could you go and fetch them for me? (تجربي ٢٠١٩)
 a. **had left** b. **am leaving** c. **have left** d. **was leaving**
22. It is more than 20 years the writer wrote a short story. (تجربي ٢٠١٩)
 a. **on** b. **since** c. **for** d. **while**
23. There has been a decrease in the number of applications since the report on environmental pollution in the newspaper. (تجربي ٢٠١٩)
 a. **was appeared** b. **has appeared** c. **appeared** d. **has been appeared**
24. I have sent him an e-mail; I expect him to send me a cheque soon. (تجربي ٢٠١٩)
 a. **yet** b. **ever** c. **all ready** d. **recently**
25. In the last two hours, I my lessons. (تجربي ٢٠٢٠)
 a. **had revised** b. **have revised** c. **revise** d. **revised**
26. So far, many schools in rural and urban areas. (تجربي ٢٠٢٠)
 a. **will have been built** b. **are building** c. **have been built** d. **were built**

Longman Exercises

27. I haven't met the minister..... It's the first time to meet him.
 a. **yet** b. **before** c. **already** d. **never**

28. My friend a health problem since he started to smoke.
 a. **has had** b. **had had** c. **had** d. **has been**
29. - Have you finished doing the research? - Not
 a. **ever** b. **never** c. **yet** d. **just**
30. My uncle as a taxi driver for ten years. Now, he is a worker in a big clothes factory.
 a. **works** b. **was working** c. **has worked** d. **worked**
31. Ali has lived in Giza for 5 years. This means that he
 a. **lived there for 5 years only** b. **started living there 5 years ago**
 c. **hasn't lived there before** d. **no longer lives there**
32. Marwa hasn't bought the new clothes
 a. **yet** b. **already** c. **ago** d. **since**
33. A bad accident place on Cairo- Alex desert road.
 a. **took** b. **has taken** c. **has been taken** d. **had taken**
34. My pen friend arrived at Cairo Airport a moment ago. This means that he
 a. **has just arrived** b. **just has arrived** c. **hasn't arrived** d. **will arrive**
35. I haven't seen Mazen the last time we met in Alexandria.
 a. **while** b. **when** c. **for** d. **since**
36. My cousin has lived abroad his childhood.
 a. **since** b. **for** c. **while** d. **when**
37. It's two months since we our uncle in the village.
 a. **had visited** b. **visited** c. **have visited** d. **visit**
38. Sorry for being late, Sir. Please, let me in. I to the library.
 a. **have been** b. **have gone** c. **was** d. **had**
39. The government a lot of fly-over bridges recently.
 a. **has built** b. **had built** c. **was building** d. **build**
40. Ali is very happy. He a medal for writing poetry.
 a. **is winning** b. **won** c. **has won** d. **had won**
41. You needn't make food. I a good meal already.
 a. **was cooking** b. **have cooked** c. **cooked** d. **had cooked**

My new Friend Exercises

42. - Have you ever been to England? - No,
 a. **ever** b. **never** c. **already** d. **just**
43. Have you finished the washing up? You're amazingly fast!
 a. **yet** b. **just** c. **already** d. **never**

44. We our friends since we were on holiday with them last month.
a. **didn't see** b. **haven't seen** c. **don't see** d. **won't see**
45. Tamer went to live in Australia. Since then I from him.
a. **wasn't hearing** b. **didn't hear** c. **don't hear** d. **haven't heard**
46. Mona to America. She hasn't come back yet.
a. **has gone** b. **been** c. **gone** d. **has been**
47. In the last twenty years, the state up many new projects.
a. **will set** b. **sets** c. **has set** d. **is setting**
48. Mona in France for ten years. From 2001 to 2011.
a. **has been living** b. **has lived** c. **lived** d. **was lived**
49. Our flat since we first moved into it.
a. **hasn't been painted** b. **wasn't painted** c. **hasn't painted** d. **hasn't been painting**
50. He has worked in his office the last three hours.
a. **yet** b. **for** c. **ago** d. **since**
51. It's more than twenty years since he a short story.
a. **had been written** b. **wrote** c. **is writing** d. **writing**
52. My brother a good job. He will start work next week.
a. **have found** b. **has found** c. **found** d. **was found**
53. That is the most exciting film I
a. **have never watched** b. **had ever watched** c. **had never watched** d. **have ever watched**
54. We haven't travelled by train years.
a. **since** b. **for** c. **yet** d. **last**
55. I have been to the zoo before.
a. **never** b. **ever** c. **yet** d. **since**
56. What sport did you use to do you were a child.
a. **while** b. **when** c. **ago** d. **since**
57. Sherif has lived in London his childhood.
a. **since** b. **ago** c. **for** d. **when**
58. Ahmed has practised swimming he was six years old.
a. **ago** b. **when** c. **since** d. **for**
59. I haven't been to Aswan years.
a. **for** b. **since** c. **when** d. **while**
60. Two weeks, my grandmother was seriously ill, but she is well now.
a. **ago** b. **when** c. **for** d. **since**

Advanced Exercises

61. Since he joined the army, he two medals.
a. **has received** b. **has been received** c. **has been receiving** d. **received**

62. The last time he came to Cairo was 1998.
 a. in b. since c. for d. when
63. I stories for five years. From 2000 to 2005.
 a. have written b. will write c. was written d. wrote
64. We in a "chain of hope" child for a weak last year. (دور أول ٢٠٠٩)
 a. have taken b. are taking c. were taken d. took
65. - Have you ever been to Alex? - Yes. I there every summer.
 a. went b. have been c. have gone d. go

Writing Skills (Lesson 4)

A persuasive Essay المقال الإقناعي

- The goal of the persuasive essay is to convince the reader to accept the writer's point of view or recommendation.
 الهدف من المقال الإقناعي هو إقناع القارئ بقبول وجهة نظر الكاتب أو توصيته.
 - The writer must build a case using facts and logic, as well as examples, expert opinion, and sound reasoning.
 يجب على الكاتب أن يبني قضية باستخدام الحقائق والمنطق، وكذلك الأمثلة، ورأي الخبراء، والاستدلال السليم.
- الروابط والعبارات التي يمكن استخدامها في كتابة المقال الإقناعي:

Expression	Function	الوظيفة
to begin with (firstly)	to introduce the topic	لكي نقدم الموضوع
due to (because of)	to give a reason for something	لكي نقدم تفسير لشيء ما
whilst (although)	to give contrasting information	لتقديم معلومات متناقضة
personally, (in my view)	to give an opinion	لتقديم رأي
consequently (In turn)	to introduce the result of something	للحديث عن نتيجة شيء ما
to conclude (In summary)	to introduce a summary of the main points	لتقديم ملخص للأفكار الرئيسية
secondly (Next)	to move from an idea to another	لانتقال من فكرة لأخرى
Lastly/ Finally	to end ideas	لانهاء مجموعة أفكار

Planning for a persuasive essay - كيفية التخطيط للمقال الإقناعي

1. Introduction

- Introduce topic
- Present both opinions briefly
- State your position clearly

2. Main body – give three reasons to support your opinion

- Paragraph 1: • Topic sentence • Example / supporting statement
- Paragraph 2: • Topic sentence • Example / supporting statement

- Paragraph 3: • Topic sentence • Example / supporting statement

3. Conclusion

- Sum up, re-stating your opinion in different words • Suggest a solution or action.



Exercises on Writing Skills

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- In a/an essay, a writer tries to persuade readers of something.
a. **explanatory** b. **persuasive** c. **expository** d. **descriptive**
- In a persuasive essay a writer expresses opinions that
a. **contradict his ideas** b. **support his ideas**
c. **cancel his ideas** d. **disagree with his ideas**
- When writing an essay, we use “whilst” to
a. **give an opinion** b. **give contrasting information**
c. **give a summary of the main points** d. **introduce the topic**
- Transitions like “due to” and “because of” are used in order to
a. **introduce the result of something** b. **give a reason for something**
c. **introduce a summary** d. **end the essay**
- We use “.....” to introduce the topic.
a. **Consequently** b. **In summary** c. **To begin with** d. **Personally**
- “Personally” means
a. **In turn** b. **Lastly** c. **To conclude** d. **In my view**
- Which of the following do we use to end some ideas?
a. **Finally** b. **Whilst** c. **Due to** d. **Firstly**
- To move from the first idea to the second one, we use
a. **To conclude** b. **Next** c. **In my view** d. **Personally**
- In an essay, we use “.....” to give an opinion.
a. **whilst** b. **personally** c. **consequently** d. **to conclude**
- What do we use to introduce a summary of the main points?
a. **To conclude** b. **In my view** c. **In turn** d. **Secondly**
- We use “consequently” to
a. **introduce an idea** b. **give a summary of the main points**
c. **give a reason for something** d. **introduce the result of something**
- We use “To conclude” in order to
a. **introduce a summary of the main points** b. **give contrasting information**
c. **give the reason for something** d. **give an opinion of something**
- Another word for “Finally” is
a. **Secondly** b. **Lastly** c. **Consequently** d. **Summary**

14. To introduce the topic, we use
 a. **Secondly** b. **Finally** c. **Firstly** d. **To conclude**
15. Another word for “consequently” is
 a. **To conclude** b. **In summary** c. **In turn** d. **Due to**
16. We give a reason for something using words like “.....”
 a. **in summary** b. **next** c. **due to** d. **lastly**
17. The first paragraph of an essay is called
 a. **a conclusion** b. **body** c. **an introduction** d. **a summary**
18. In the main body of an essay you write paragraphs to
 a. **start the essay** b. **conclude the essay**
 c. **support your opinion** d. **introduce your topic**
19. The middle paragraphs of an essay are called the
 a. **body** b. **conclusion** c. **introduction** d. **summary**
20. In a conclusion, we can use “.....”
 a. **Firstly** b. **To sum up** c. **In my view** d. **Personally**

Test on Unit 1

A **Vocabulary and Structure**

- 1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:**
 1. I my speech with a prayer for the continued happiness of the newly married couple.
 a. **concluded** b. **included** c. **contained** d. **consisted**
 2. “A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.” An antonym for “**constant**” is
 a. **permanent** b. **fixed** c. **changeable** d. **removable**
 3. “The play was shortened by the omission of a scene.” A synonym for “**omission**” is
 a. **detection** b. **addition** c. **placement** d. **deletion**
 4. This report gives the most balanced point of
 a. **sight** b. **seeing** c. **view** d. **visible**
 5. Untrustworthy reports always put a negative on a story.
 a. **spill** b. **spell** c. **split** d. **spin**
 6. No one wants to buses because they are so slow.
 a. **make** b. **give** c. **take** d. **tend**
 7. While I was doing my homework, my sister my mother.
 a. **was helping** b. **helped** c. **had helped** d. **helps**
 8. Maria better when the doctor came to see her.
 a. **weren't seeming** b. **hasn't seemed** c. **wasn't seeming** d. **didn't seem**

9. my visit to America, I saw many wonders.
 a. While b. Just as c. As d. During
10. While for the school bus, I met one of my old friends.
 a. being waited b. am waiting c. was waiting d. waiting
11. As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson We missed it.
 a. was beginning b. began c. had begun d. has begun
12. - Have you ever been to China? - Yes, I there last year.
 a. have b. have been c. went d. gone
13. What since you left university?
 a. are you doing b. were you doing c. will you be doing d. have you been doing
14. I for this company since I graduated.
 a. worked b. had worked c. have worked d. was working
15. We six computer lessons up till now.
 a. had taken b. taking c. were taking d. have taken
16. I don't want to see that film. I have seen it.
 a. still b. already c. yet d. ago

B: Reading Comprehension

2. Read the passage and the answer the questions: (التجريبي - ٢٠٢١)

The Canadian Museum of History will host the spectacular exhibition “Queens of Egypt” which is tailor made to showcase ancient Egyptian queens who wielded power and influence in ancient Egypt. The exhibition will be presented from May, 19 to August, 29 at the Canadian Museum of History.

“Queens of Egypt” will contain more than 300 iconic objects including queen Nefertari’s burial chamber. The burial chamber of this queen is one of the most beautiful known tombs of ancient Egypt. “Queens of Egypt” will be an immersive multisensory experience that sheds light on the important military, political, diplomatic and religious roles of seven legendary female figures of the New Kingdom, including Nefertari and Nefertiti.

The exhibition will feature outstanding pieces from the Museo Egizio of Turin (Italy), which houses the largest collection of Egyptian antiquities outside Egypt, and the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, Cairo, home to the world’s largest collection of ancient Egyptian artifacts. Among the objects from Cairo, presented for the first time in North America, visitors will come face to face with an immense statue representing Hatshepsut, one of the few women of that era to have become a pharaoh.

“Queens of Egypt will offer an unforgettable glimpse into one of history’s most important civilizations from the perspective of women,” said Jean-Marc Blais, Director General of the Canadian Museum of History.

The History exhibition experiences will be enhanced with an area dedicated to interactives, multiple events as well as an exclusive exhibition of contemporary works by female Egyptian artists, developed in collaboration with the Embassy of Egypt.

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The main idea of the passage is " " .
 - a. **Ancient Egyptian queens at The Canadian Museum of History**
 - b. **Hatshepsut, the first woman pharaoh in ancient Egypt**
 - c. **Female Egyptian artists in the Egyptian embassy in Canada**
 - d. **Queens of Egypt on their first travel to North America**
2. The word "houses" in the third paragraph means
 - a. **keeps something**
 - b. **deletes something**
 - c. **carries something**
 - d. **performs something**
3. The best summary of the last paragraph can be
 - a. **"The role of the Embassy of Egypt,"**
 - b. **"Contemporary works in the Embassy of Egypt,"**
 - c. **"Developing the Embassy of Egypt,"**
 - d. **"The History exhibition in the Embassy of Egypt,"**
4. The Canadian Museum called the exhibition "Queens of Egypt" to show
 - a. **The influence of the woman in ancient Egypt.**
 - b. **The names of the queens.**
 - c. **The ancient history.**
 - d. **Egypt was ruled only by queens.**
5. The great care the exhibition of "Queens of Egypt" has in the Canadian Museum proves
 - a. **The strong relationship between Egypt and Canada**
 - b. **The tension between Egypt and Canada**
 - c. **The tension between ancient Egyptian queens**
 - d. **The bad effect the monuments left on the audience**
6. The success of "Queens of Egypt" exhibition may
 - a. **encourage the government to give due care to exhibitions**
 - b. **prevent us from having any tourist events**
 - c. **invite other countries to hold exhibitions in Egypt**
 - d. **show how unfavourable image we have abroad**
7. The museums in Canada and Italy are located in different places, but they all share the of Egyptian antiquities.
 - a. **eagerness**
 - b. **hatefulness**
 - c. **kindness**
 - d. **forgiveness**
8. Holding exhibitions for our monuments abroad will
 - a. **encourage tourists to visit Egypt**
 - b. **harm Egyptian tourism greatly**
 - c. **increase the cost of living in Egypt**
 - d. **destroy tourism in Canada**

3. Read the passage and the answer the questions: (التجريبي - ٢٠٢١)

In a small village, there lived a little girl whose name was Sophia. Her uncle gave her a few of pennies to share with her twin brother John in their fifth birthday. She looked at the pieces and said, "What shall we do with them, Mother?" "You mustn't spend them foolishly." said their mother. The twins ran into the street. They wondered what they should buy. Should they buy candy? They hardly knew how it tasted. Should they buy a toy? If they had been the only children in the family, things might have been different. But there were three boys older than them and two little younger sisters.

They hadn't gone far when they met a larger boy who was blowing a flute. "I wish I had that flute," John said. The big boy looked at them and blew it again. Oh, what a pretty sound it made!" Sophia showed the money to the boy. "You may have them if you will give us the flute." "All of them?" The boy asked. She looked at her brother then nodded. "Well, it's a deal," said the boy, and he gave the flute to the boy and took the pennies. Little John was very happy. They ran home quickly.

"You've paid a dear price for this thing. You might have bought half a dozen of such flutes with the money" said his mother. The twins saw what a mistake they had made. The flute did not please John anymore. He threw it upon the floor and began to cry. "Never mind", said the mother very kindly. "You are only very little, and you will learn a great deal as you grow bigger.

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The central idea of this passage can be
 - a. **The older you grow, the wiser you will be.**
 - b. **The more people you meet, the more money you will get.**
 - c. **The more money you get, the fewer things you will buy.**
 - d. **The more relatives you have, the more money you will earn.**
2. liked to have the flute.
 - a. **John**
 - b. **Sophia**
 - c. **The boy**
 - d. **The mother**
3. Which of the following sentences can be a good paraphrasing for the last paragraph in the passage?
 - a. **The mother calmed down John telling him that they would gain more experience through life situations.**
 - b. **The mother threatened John telling him that he had to get her other pennies instead of the lost ones.**
 - c. **The mother punished John telling him that they would not have any nice flutes in their life.**
 - d. **The mother warned John that he shouldn't buy flutes from boys in the street.**

4. How were the twins deceived by the boy?
 - a. **The boy sold them his flute for more than it deserved.**
 - b. **They decided to buy a flute to their mother.**
 - c. **They had to buy a flute to play with brothers.**
 - d. **The mother gave them money to buy a flute.**
5. "They hardly knew how it tasted" .This sentence shows that the twins
 - a. **live in poverty**
 - b. **didn't like candy**
 - c. **had to inform their mother**
 - d. **preferred to taste it**
6. After John's experience of buying the flute, he might learn to
 - a. **value things**
 - b. **stop crying**
 - c. **ask his father for money**
 - d. **waste his money**
7. Although the mother advised her children to spend money wisely, she didn't get when they didn't.
 - a. **upset**
 - b. **happy**
 - c. **delighted**
 - d. **satisfied**
8. According to the passage, the big boy took the advantage on the children and
 - a. **took all their money**
 - b. **played the flute again**
 - c. **gave them the flute for free**
 - d. **tried to sell the flute**

C: Writing

4. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. When you conclude writing your essay, you should (التجريبي - ٢٠٢١)
 - a. **summarize its content**
 - b. **make the end open**
 - c. **develop the main idea**
 - d. **put a full stop**
2. Which of the following is punctuated correctly? (التجريبي - ٢٠٢١)
 - a. **Ayman said, Where did you spend your holiday, Ali?**
 - b. **Ayman said, "Where did you spend your holiday, ali?"**
 - c. **Ayman said, Where did you spend your holiday, Ali.**
 - d. **Ayman said, "Where did you spend your holiday, All?"**
3. In a formal email, you will conclude it with "....." (التجريبي - ٢٠٢١)
 - a. **Bye**
 - b. **Yours sincerely**
 - c. **See you later**
 - d. **See you soon.**
4. When you write an essay or paragraph, you start with a/an sentence. (التجريبي - ٢٠٢١)
 - a. **closing**
 - b. **introduction**
 - c. **conclusion**
 - d. **ending**

D: Translation**5. Choose the best Arabic Translation:**

1. A goal is something you want to achieve. First, you must decide what your goal is.

(التجريبي - ٢٠٢١)

- أ. الهدف شيء ما تريد تحقيقه. أولاً يجب ان تقرر ما هو هدفك.
 ب. الهدف شيء ما نريد احرازه. أولاً قرر ما هو الهدف الذي تريد احرازه.
 ج. الهدف الذى تحرزه هو شيء ما فاولاً قرر أين تريد احرازه.
 د. الهدف ضمن اشيء تريد تحقيقها. اولاً قرر اين يكون هدفك.
2. The problem of housing forces many young people to remain unmarried.
- أ. مشكلة الإسكان الجبرية تجعل الكثير من الشباب علي أن يظلوا بلا زواج.
 ب. تُجبر مشكلة الإسكان الكثير من الشباب علي أن يظلوا بلا زواج.
 ج. قوة الإسكان جبرية للكثير من الشباب علي أن يظلوا بلا زواج.
 د. تُجبر الإسكان مشكلة الكثير من الشباب علي أن يظلوا بلا زواج.

6. Choose the best English Translation:

١. يجب أن نرشد استهلاكنا من المياه وإلا سنواجه مشكلات خطيرة فى المستقبل القريب. (التجريبي - ٢٠٢١)

- a. We must rationalize our consumption of water, or we will face serious problems in the near future.
 b. We have to nestionalise our consumption of water, or we will face serious problems in the near future.
 c. We should rationalize our consumption of water, or we will face series problems in the near future.
 d. We have to rationalize our consumption of water, or we face dangerous problems in the near future.

٢. يمكن استخدام العلاج بالموسيقى في علاج بعض الاضطرابات البدنية والذهنية لدى الناس.

- a. Music therapy can be used to treat some of people's physical and mental disorders.
 b. Music therapy can used to treat some of people's physical and mental disorders.
 c. Music therapy can be using to treat some of people's physical and mental disorders.
 d. Music therapy can be used to treat some of people's physical or mental disorders.